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The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 232 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1923 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

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Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

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WE WASH EVERYTHING

bar the baby. We return everything except the dirt.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
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Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
6

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th Oct.	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
13th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
20th ,,	MANTUA x ..		10,902
27th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA	15,992
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUAa ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND * ..		11,430
19th ,,	CALEDONIA a		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	PLASSY ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA a ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
a Through steamers from Australia, Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
19th Oct.	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	A. STEAMER ..	.....
28th ,,	A. STEAMER ..	.....
11th Jan.	A. STEAMER ..	.....
25th ,,	A. STEAMER ..	.....
8th Feb.	A. STEAMER ..	.....
22nd ,,	A. STEAMER ..	.....

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

5th Oct.	CALEDONIA† ..	7,622
16th ,,	SICILIA† ..	6,813
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN† ..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11 089
19th Dec.	SICILIA† ..	6 813
28th ,,	MORFA ..	10 911

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

1923		
13th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. Narkunda

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination
3rd Oct.	KARAPARA ..	East & S.Africa 1 p. m
4th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busrah via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
5th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Karachi.
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3749	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nitei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rdclass with food	3rdclass without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 3,98,80,750 0
Subject to sanction by the Court now reduced to ..... Rs. 1,19,64,225 0
Paid up Capital 18-8-23 ..... Rs. 59,82,112 8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCH:
Zaveri Bazaar, 280, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business every description transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A. (Sar Suba Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent. The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.))

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki.	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserved Fund	21,00,469

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montgomery.
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad. (Sind).	Okara (Dist. Montgomery.)
Bombay.	Jullundur.	Peshawar City
Cawnpore.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Calcutta.	Jhelum City.	Quetta.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Rawalpindi.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sargodha.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Sialkot.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur.	Srinagar.
Gojra.	Ludhiana.	
Hapur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office.—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over—Rs. 2,45,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,50,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. ROY,
The Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, ritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

KATOL
STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE Health Literature To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (KATHIAWAD.)

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0. 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quire Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B. Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 25 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Up-country Cotton purchases:—(a) EXPERIENCED MEN with a good knowledge of Gujerati accounts (b) GUJERATI Knowing CLERKS. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 9707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17717

WANTED—A competent CLERK, in the line of Machinery. One knowing Gujarati, Marathi and Typewriting will be preferred. Good start to efficient men. Please apply to Box No. 9729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17734

WANTED.—SALE AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS, all over India for the "Forward" a nationalist English daily to appear very soon with Sjt. C. R. Das as editor-in-chief. Apply stating particulars to Manager, "FORWARD," 129, Dharrumtollah Street, Calcutta.
A 17720

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT for Head Office of a Bank in Bombay. Men with previous experience and those who have good acquaintance with the Merchants and Business men need only apply. Cash security Rs. 2,000. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17718

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

WANTED.—GATE and TIMEKEEPER, EXPERIENCED. Age 30 to 35, Hours 8 to 5-30. Pay Rs. 80 to 120 and 15 per cent. Bombay allowance. The selected applicant will have an Assistant and will, under the Yard Foreman, be responsible for the safety and fire arrangements of a large Stores. Duties:—To supervise a staff of about 20 Chowkidars; to control the entrances and exits and check passes for material passed out; to act as timekeeper for a clerical staff of 145 and cooly staff of 280. Men with experience in a similar post only should apply in writing in the first instance, to the ACTING CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mahalakshmi.
A 17724

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—81 Motlibai Street, Byculla, Esmail Vilas, first floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chucla Street,
C R8635

TO BE LET.—One BIG OFFICE ROOM, Complete with Electric Lights at Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road. Apply ALAN PRESS.
C R8642

FREE TO VEGETARIANS—Requiring rest for short period quiet bungalow in City on Hill facing the Sea. Write SUB-JUDGE, Ratnagiri.
C R8647

AT CHIKALWADI—GRANTROAD, opposite the Wallace Flour Mill, a very large FLAT, best suitable to press, school, club, or a large family (without any caste distinction) is to be let Apply sharp Imperial Dairy Company
C R8607

TO LET.—ROOMS for Voras Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IBANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
L R8479

TO LET—At Andheri, Murzbanabad Road, from 1st Nov. splendid modern BUNGALOW, beautifully situated with full view of Juhu and Versova, two floors with 6 rooms, spacious verandahs and terraces. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, Civil Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
C R8644

TO LET—Well ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th FLOORS of CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, admirably suitable for large or small offices according to requirements. Electric Lifts, Lights, Fans, Tiled and Marble Floorings, all modern conveniences and a copious supply of water. Apply Mr. DADYBURJOR, Assistant Secretary, Central Bank of India, Ltd.
C17663

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Glass China, Grand Piano, Carpets, for Sale, on view at Elphinstone College, opposite Museum, Fort, from Wednesday, October 3rd to 8th.
H R8629

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh consignment of KING EIGHT Motor Cars, 8 Cylinder, 60 H.-P., in perfect working order, self-starter, selling nearly half price. Write Box No. 9726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R8634

OVERLAND—Model 85—Lately overhauled An absolute bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JH 17653

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—A well established firm in Amritsar, having 40 years experience requires connection with best cotton and woollen mills. Please correspond with RAMJUS MISSER AND SONS, Mughal Gate, Amritsar, (Punjab).
P R8512

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE OR by instalment system and exchange. PIANOS Tuned and Repaired by expert. Apply sharp to Mr. R. D. PUNVELIWALLA Contractor's Building, Near Police Station. Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for October Vacation Classes have begun. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R8636

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal: Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle".
18680

USE our ELECTRA BLACK INK, a pur carbon preparation as supplied to Government of Bombay for writing Valuabl documents to be photographed and preserved D. & D. BROTHERS, No. 667 A., Dadar Bombay.
T R8617

NAG-BRAND PERMANENT HAIR DYE, the specific remedy for grey hair acts deep on the roots and turns grey hair into permanent black, soft and silky. One tin Rs. 1-12. INDO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Mahim, Bombay.
T R8647

RS. 30—On a FINE WATER COLOUR ENLARGEMENT, Highly finishing by hands or aerograph, Mounted Size 18/24 BLACK & WHITE Rs. 15. Trial Order. THE INDIAN ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY No. 2.
T R8643

FIRMS and individuals desirous of exhibiting at the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition of 1924, London, may please communicate with an English Business Man who has just arrived from London, Influential References. All communication to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL Room 252.
T R8639

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate Corona Folding Typewriter, latest model Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second hand typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7	75, 90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	17
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5, latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 12, Brief 240, 11, Brief	310
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.

"LOTUS" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification revised 1920).

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland cement on the market Test Certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ld.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M W

FLOOR TILES

FLOOR TILE—Floor tiles made in beautiful colours and patterns. Can be seen laid in first class buildings in Bombay and Karachi. Write to BHARAT PATENT TILES, CO., 220, Cherabazaar, Bombay Tel. 5436.
C17680

COCOGEM.

IS refined and deodarized to an even greater extent than imported salad oils. Contains no free acidity. Guaranteed unadulterated Packing and delivery paid on 6 lbs. Tins. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8545

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

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NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WASTE of all sorts and other SUNDRY ARTICLES will be disposed of by Public Auction in the compound of the Hong-Kong Mill premises, situate at Chinchpokhly, Cross Lane, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th October, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

For terms and other particulars, apply to the Mill Manager.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1923.
C17634

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees one hundred per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December 1923, has been declared and will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 3rd October 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 25th September, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th September to 2nd October, 1923, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1923

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees two hundred and fifty per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1923, has been declared and will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 25th September, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th September to 2nd October, 1923, both days inclusive.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld.
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1923
C17635

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO LTD.,
2, Rampart Row,g Fort,
Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received, under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition to be proposed by Mr. V. J. Patel and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta for expressing opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President.
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1923.
C17729

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.
C17679

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1923, at 2-45 (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Actuary's valuation Report for the quinquennium ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a Bonus for the Policy Holders.
3. To declare Dividend for the Shareholders.
4. To transact such other Business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
C17735 Secretaries & Managers.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the PARTNERSHIP which existed between the undersigned and VISHANDAS GOVINDRAM, doing business as Gopaldas Vishandas and Co., at 73, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED on and from the 14th day of May, 1923, and the undersigned is the only and Sole Proprietor of the said firm of Gopaldas Vishandas and Co. Public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Vishandas Govindram or any one else in the name of the said firm except the undersigned and if any one does so he may do so at his own risk.

GOPALDAS GOVINDRAM,
Sole Proprietor of the firm of
Gopaldas Vishandas and Co.
1st October, 1923.
73, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay.
R8644

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE REMINDED that the extended time fixed for the payment of First Call moneys in respect of shares expires on 16th October, 1923. Shareholders, who have not yet paid the First Call moneys, are therefore reminded to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th March, 1922, till payment, to the Company at its Registered Office, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, on or before 16th October, 1923. In the event of non-payment on or before the last mentioned date the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.

By the order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
Henshaw Buildings,
Bank Street Fort,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1923.
C17727

THE SWADESHI OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, 1923, at 1 p.m. (S.T.)

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1923.
(2) To elect a Director in place of Chotalal Harilal Esq. who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 24th September to MONDAY, 8th October 1923, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BHIKHABHOY RAMCHAND
and Co.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 17th September 1923.
C17675

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of 25 shares Nos. 198100/124 of THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, in the name of Cowasjee Framjee Davar has been Lost or Mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one week to the Registered Offices of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
R8650

G. I. P. RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF COTTON TO COLABA, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on and from the 1st November 1923, the booking of "COTTON" to Colaba, G. I. P. Railway will be CLOSED, when the New Cotton Green on the Bombay Port Trust Railway will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st October, 1923. C17226

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of annas 8 per share for the year ending 31st March, 1923, declared at the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 1st October, 1923, is made payable at the Registered Offices of the Company at Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, on and after the 15th October, 1923, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 13th day of September, 1923.

By Order,
A. A. ENGINEER,
C17725 Secretary.

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO, LTD.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of clothing to the Company's Uniformed Staff. Tender forms and all information can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba Tramway Depot.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C. E.
General Manager.
Bombay 29th September 1923.
C17699

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD

Miscellaneous Application No. 99 of 1923.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913
and
The Industrial Bank of Western India, Limited, "And Reduced."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition mentioned above presented to the District Judge of Ahmedabad on 28-4-1923 for confirming the Resolution of the abovenamed Company reducing the Subscribed Capital of the said Company from Rs. 4,00,00,000 to Rs. 1,00,00,000 is directed to be heard before the Honourable Court of the said Judge on the 20th day of October, 1923.

U. P. MANIAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader,
The Industrial Bank of Western India, Limited, "And Reduced."
Ahmedabad, 1st Oct. 1923. C17723

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAHIM HASSUM MULJIANI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner ..... Deceased.

MAHMEDALI RAHIM HASSUM MULJIANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Student, residing at Khoja Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of September, 1923.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C17719

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 1st day of October, 1923, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from submortgagee our client Mr. Mulji Vallabhji was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the property belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal and described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement along with the land hereunder secondly described and twenty-seven square yards of land acquired by the Municipality of Bombay two thousand and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, but by a recent admeasurement exclusive of the said land hereunder second described one thousand six hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the said land second described by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D 2249, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey Nos. 3 and 6/7402 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1842 (1), 1842 (2a) and Street Nos. 1-3A, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwalla and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land hereunder secondly described, on or towards the North by the Khetwady Main Road and on or towards the South by the property of Vithal Sayana Contractor. Cadastral Survey No. 1074, Girgaum Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate, lying and being at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by a recent admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, Collector's New No. D 2249, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey Nos. 5 and 6/7402 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the West by the other moiety of the private Road of which the land under description is one moiety and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road and on or towards the South by the continuation of the said private Road leading to the Sandhurst Road. Cadastral Survey No. 1975, Girgaum Division.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1923.
PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17733

NOTICE.

Re. ESTATE OF JAMSHEDJI JIWANJI GAZDAR. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed Jamshedji Jiwanji Gazdar, deceased, who died at Fox Hall Upminster in the County of Essex England on or about the 14th day of August, 1922, and the Probate of whose Will (in Duplicate) having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of July, 1923, to Messrs. Charles B. Randle of Baroda and Kuverji Jiwanji Gazdar of Calcutta two of the Executors in the said Will named (reserving the rights of Sir Mancherji Merwanji Bhownagree, Mr. James Gazdar and Miss Maud Gazdar the other Executors named in the said Will to come in and apply to the said Court for Probate thereof) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said two Executors at the office of their Attorneys Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai & Billimoria at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1923.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILLIMORIA,
Attorneys for the abovenamed two Executors.
C17732

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of MAHANT SITARAMDASJI Chella of Guru Bhagwandasji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DWARKADAS TRIBHOWANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Managing Trustee of the "Bhagwandas Ramdasji Charitable and Religious Trust", residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of Sept. 1923.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
C17728 Petitioner's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2751 of 1923.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 13th day of July, 1923.
Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA KOLHATKAR, a Merchant, carrying on business under the name and style of Narayan Ramchandra and Sons at Manavi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Messrs. VERAMAL VADHUMAL PIRUMAL, a firm, till lately carrying on business at 252-254, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To

VERAMAL PIRUMAL, partner in the Defendant firm abovenamed.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code, for Rupees 2,500 due to Plaintiff by the Defendant at the foot of a Promissory Note, dated 13th November, 1922, as mentioned in the plaint herein and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

(The hearing is previously fixed for the 18th October, 1923.)

Of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 2,500 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 18th day of July, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of July, 1923.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JOTI SAROOP.

HUNDI. Due.....192 .
Rs 2-4 Rs. 2,500.

Bombay, 13th November, 1922.

(124) One hundred and twenty-four days after date, I promise to pay to Narayan Ramchandra and Sons or Order the sum of Rupees (2,500) Two thousand Five hundred only for value received in cash this day.

Sd. (i.e.)
VERAMAL VADHUMAL PIRUMAL,
Nagdevi Street, 252-254.
Broker, Jamnadas Mangumal.
C17222

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3693 OF 1923.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 4th day of September, 1923.
Summons under O XXXVII r 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ALIMAHOMED UMER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff

Vs.

(1) Vishwamitra Moreshwar Chamburkar, (2) Bhawanishanker Moreshwar Chamburkar, (3) Bhalchandra Vishwamitra Chamburkar and (4) Harishanker Moreshwar, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of th United Kingdom of Great Britain an Ireland and of the British Dominions beyon the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Empe ror of India, Greeting. Whereas the above named Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 6,000 for Principal and interest due to him by the defendants as per promissory Note dated 18th day of June, 1923, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 18th day of June 1923 till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

This hearing is provisionally, fixed for the 18th October, 1923 at 11-30 of which a copy is hereto annexed; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 6,000 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Siting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid.

The 7th day of Sept. 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of Sept. 1923.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C1778

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KANDEWADY LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Sub-Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property belonging to Mr. Tobisdas Tejpal on the premises on the dates and hours mentioned as under.

LOT NO. 7—Property at Kandewady on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewady Lane without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the house of Antoba Babaji, on the West by the house of A. F. Foncica, on the North by the house of Eugines Dias and on the South by the public passage called Kandewadi Lane and which said piece of ground contain by admeasurement 85 square yards be the same or little more less and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 144, Old Survey No. 555 and New Survey No. 7739 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7 and now by the Municipality under Ward D No. 884, Street No. 10-12-14.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kandewady Lane outside the Fort in the Cart commonly called Nagdevi in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 137, Old Survey No. 554, New Survey No. 7740, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 862 and Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by the property of Vinayak Dadoba, on the West by the passage and house of Paes Ferreira, on the North by the Vacant ground belonging to the Catholic Church, on the South by the house of the said Gangabai widow.

Property at Kandewady (Nikadwady.).

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Kandiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 436 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 142, Old Survey No. 551 and New Survey No. 7744 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 880 and 881 and Street Nos. 21 and 22 and which premises are bounded on the East by the passage of the Cart, on the West and North by the Cart belonging to the Portuguese Church and the property of J. D. Ferreira formerly belonging to Louis Antone and on the South by the property of Odhavji Dhunjibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Sub-Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

Suit No. 1492 of 1923.
Chotalal vs. Jivkorbai.

AUCTION SALE OF MORBI ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDLI'S GOOD-WILL, PLAYS, DRESSES, SCENERIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Prince's Street, Cloth Market. The good-will, all the plays, dresses, sceneries, figures, etc., etc., of the above Company.

The goods will be on view 4 days before the sale and 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF DICTATING, REPRODUCING AND SHAVING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of Stores, H. E. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Rlys. Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

4 Dictating machines.
1 Reproducing machine.
1 Shaving machine and accessories such as cylinder racks wooden, foot control with tube and screws, clarophones, springs, screws, airfillers, cylinders, oil can, instruction book, stand, tube, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADY'S DRESS AND PIECE-GOODS, HEX. BOLTS AND NUTS, COTTER PINS, MACHINE SCREWS, NAVY CANVAS, TABLET MACHINE, STOVES, MAGENTA CRYSTALS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned:—
17 parcels Lady's dress and piece-goods.
70 bags Hex. Bolts and Nuts of different sizes.
6 cases Cotter Pins of different sizes.
1 case about 200 gross machine screws of different sizes.
4 bales 20 pieces Navy canvas 72in. 16oz., about 597 yards.
1 case Eureka hand tablet making machine.
3 cases Stoves.

By order of the Office concerned:—
1 case 35 pieces stripped Alpaca 42 inches, 1,418 yards.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Commercial Corporation (in liquidation) and on account and at risk of Messrs. The National Textile Stores and Chemicals Co.
9 cases and one drum each 2 by 50 lbs. Magenta crystals, Auramine, Methylene Blue 2 B, Bismarck brown, sulphur black, chrysoidine, methyl violet, direct black, nigrosine crystals.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau
1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3392 of 1922 (Sugrabai vs. Sakinabai):—
1 shigram with horse and harness.

By order of Mr. Jusab Ayub, Receiver appointed in suit No. 5713 of 1922 (Jusab Ayub vs. Sakhrabhai Motilal):—
1 victoria and Panchkalian horse and one collar button.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant at their Rooms at 3 p.m. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction made to order furniture by Roberts, Devji Kanji and other known makers. Roberts Telescopic sliding, dining table, large Mirror back side Board Chesterfield suites, drawing room Cabinet, silver show cases, large book case, Walnut Polish oval Mirror Almirahs, Cottage Piano by Erads and dressing Chacheval Glasses Ladies writing table, American Sliding top writing table file cabinets, Marble top tables, old brass ornaments, crockery and glassware etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO START A NEW BUSINESS OF PAINT AND OIL AS WELL AS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY FOR THE GOOD OUTTURNS.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND STOCK IN TRADE OF THE NEW STAR PAINT AND OIL WORKS.

By order of the Vendor Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, October, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Shroff Wadi, opposite the Post Office, near Tram Terminus, Mazagon, the following:—

One 20 H. P. Motor with Switches; one three Roller Machine; one big Mixture Machine; Double Grinding Machine; Shafting Pulleys; Belting; Raw Materials; such as Red Oxide; Yellow Ochre; Whiting; White Zinc; Green Chalk; Plaster of Paris; Dead Stock Furniture; Etc., Etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES ITALIAN WHITE STITCH BORDERED BLACK SATINS.

SUIT NO. 4590 OF 1922.
Messrs. Kahn and Kahn.
vs.
Kalianji Vithaldas.

By the order of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Kalianji Vithaldas and in pursuance to the Judge's Order dated the 7th September 1923 in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 3rd October 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jetha Market, the following.

7 Cases Italian white stitch Bordered Black satins, Case Nos. 2/8 marked K. K. 5508, about 45/46" by 44/48" each case containing about 20 pieces.

N. B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PPOPERTY KNOWN AS "JARIWALLA BUILDINGS" SITUATE AT SANDHURST ROAD NEAR, NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees in Possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Alimahomed Cumroodin Jariwalla and Tyebally Cumroodin Jariwalla and by virtue of a Power of sale granted to the mortgagees by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1922 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1923, and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring two thousand and five square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plots Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 30 of the Boards Sandhurst Road, East Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay being the land agreed to be let by the Board of the Improvement Trust by an agreement dated 25th Mach 1919 for the period of 999 years at a yearly rent of Rs. 28892 together with the messuages and buildings thereon and bounded on the North by the Sandhurst Road and on the West by Doctor Street, on the South by Erskine Road and on the North-East by a service passage forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 4630, 4631 to 4635, 4657, 4658, 4659, and 2660 and Assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos 6813, 6820, 6821, 6822 to 6827 and 6854 and Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13 to 27, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120 to 152 and occupied by the Mortgagors tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees in Possession, at their Office in Alice Building, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

Cinema Majestic

Presents

BHAKTA PEEPAJEE

The most stirring tale of Human devotion—
by
NATIONAL FILM Co.

See in the life of this saint how renunciation and worship of the divine in man leads a being to realization.

Time and Rates As Usual.

Alexandra Cinema

Billasis Road, Byculla,
Presents
Universal Special Attraction
GOSSIP
Featuring
GLADYS WALTON with a century comedy
FOOLISH LIVING.
Featuring
LEE MORAN.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
ADMISSIONS AT HALF RATES

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Glorious Stupendous Universal Special Attraction TO-NIGHT.

"THE PRISONER"

5 Reels featuring the handsome

HERBERT RAWLINSON

and the charming pretty winsome

EILEEN PERCY

The sombre dignity of old Vienna drawing rooms, the quaint mystery of ancient castles, the formality of Old World life and the hidebound traditions of a ceremonious people—all smashed by the dashing, fighting personality of Herbert Rawlinson in the liveliest story that George Barr McCutcheon ever wrote—"The Prisoner."

"THE PRISONER"

Clear out of the class of realistic photoplays, backyard tales and tiresome pictures of dmestic inharmony, is the romantic novel.

The Programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Comedy.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churnny Road).

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANTROAD, TRAM TERMINUS,

Universal Film Co., Special Attraction!

An all-Star Cast Super Production

"THE POWER OF A LIE"

Five Parts
and
A TWO REEL CENTURY COMEDY.
Brownie's Little Venus.
Daily Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
NEXT WEEK
Universal Film Co., A Jewel Picture
WILD HONEY.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

(Established 1918)

STAY ONLY FOR ONE MONTH MORE

BOMBAY GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE

Wednesday on 3-10-23 at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)

(by Vithal Sitaram Gurjar)

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!

"RAJLAKSHMI"

This drama will not be brought on the Stage here again.

Saturday on 6-10-23 at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)

(by late R. G. Gadkari)

"RAJSANYAS"

Sunday on 7-10-23 at 3 P. M. (S.T.)

(by late R. G. Gadkari)

"BHAVA BANDHAN"

Admission fee with Government Tax Rs. 7,5,4,3,2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, 10 As.

Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, between 8 and 11 A. m. and 3 to 6 p, m.

(Sd.) G. K. PURCHURE, *General Manager.*

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
present
AN ASTOUNDING WORK OF GENIUS: SINCE VICTOR HUGO THERE HAS BEEN NO MORE STRIKING LITERARY FIGURE THAN
VINCENTE BLASCO IBANEZ.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"
WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVER
RUDOLF VALENTINO
Seats may be booked in the Excelsior Office 11 to 1 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"POLLY ANNA"
Her latest production, which will live while memory lasts.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE MARK OF ZORRO
Carries the guarantee of the Management of Madan Theatres that it is by far the greatest Picture Fairbanks ever made and the finest attraction yet presented at this Theatre since a long time.

IMPERIAL

Presents

One of the most powerful Indian Myths ever produced in 9 reels.

KAMALE-KAMINI

It has something that every person will want to see. An enchanting plot with a direct appeal to all class and for every man, woman and child. Never has the Indian screen witnessed such a brilliant array of histrionic talent as that displayed in this wonderful screen Masterpiece.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
Daily 6, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda.
(*Estab*: 1923.)

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

For 2 Weeks only. These plays will not be staged again.

on

Wednesday, 3rd October 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
SAVASHAYAKALOLL.
Saturday, 6th October 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
EKACHAPYALA.
Sunday, 7th October 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SAUBHADRA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Eibergen, Young, Mauritius.
Kansas, Pattison, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Karapara, Harley, Durban.
Rio Chairo, Rocken, Mauritius.
Clan Murdock, Pagon, Dunkirk.
Knowsley Hall, Murray, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Osaka Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahon.
S. S. Eiberben:—The steamer Eiberben, 4,751 tons, Captain M. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with coal.
S. S. Kansas:—The K. N. Company's steamer Kansas, 3,940 tons, Captain Pattison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S. S. Karapara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s African mail steamer Karapara, 3,[illegible] tons, Captain G. I. Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban etc., with mails, general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Clan Murdock:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Murdock, 3683 tons, Captain C. Pagon, will sail to-day from Harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.
S. S. Knowsley Hall:—The Nail Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2708 tons, Captain W. G. Murray, will sail to-day from Harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Tuesday, October 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara 3722 N F 3/10 M M & Co.
2 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Kasenga 2634 K'chi, N F, K N and Co.
6 City of Harvard, Calcutta 3/10 [illegible] Co.
6 Dalworth, 2787, Dunkirk 5/10, T [illegible] & Co.
7 Barenfels 4678 K'chi 5/10, Graham & Co.
8 Pilena 4515 Trieste 1/10 L Triest[illegible]
9 Misty Law, 3260 N F, N F, T M & Co.
10 Englestan 4463, Hongkong 5/10 A [illegible] and Co.
11 Medan 3854 P Said, 3/10 Graham & Co.
12 Mantola 5353 K'chi 2/10, M M & Co
14 Gazana 3190 N P 28/9 M M & Co.
15 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

9 Jalapa 4386 N Y, 5/10 Vol. Bros.
1 Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
2 Skagem 3605 Antwerp N. F. Graham & Co.
5 Barjora 1908 P Gulf, 5/10 M M & Co.
6 Varsova 1957 Busra 6/10 M M & Co
8 Jalavijaya 2297 Coasting 3/10 Scindia S N Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Surada 3382 N. F. N. F. M M & Co.
16 Acora 1751 N F, D M Khandesh and K & 13 Bamora, 3278 P Gulf, N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2752 N F 4/10 Scindia P N Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4040 Japan 7/10 O S Kaisha.
M Gurna 3228 N F, N F M M & Co.
N Massilia 3261 G'glow 6/10, Graham & Co.
O. Kamlavati, 617, N F, B S N Co.
P Knowsley Hall 2705 K'chi 5/10 J F & Co.
Q Champavati 120 N F, N F B S N Co.

IMPORTS.

October 2.

S. S. Falovijaya from Calicut, Agents The Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd:—45 Basket dry ginger, 100 bales cotton, 617 bags cocoanut, 34 bundles coir yarn, 25 gottas coir yarn, 520 scantling and planks.

From Alleppey:—1209 robbus copra, 30 bags copra, 101 bundles coir yarn, 988 bundles P. Boards, 564 bags pepper, 305 bags Poonac, 55 bags ginger.

From Moulmein:—52136 bags rice and broken rice.

From Rangoon:—1380 bags white rice, 24 cases rubber sheets

S. S. City of Harvard from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co:—269 packets Hurricane Lanterns, 74 cases grapenut, 56 cases Vaseline, 46 cases Fils, 3243 Bars silver, 12 bundles Pet Lubricating Grease, 2 cases Pet Lubricating Grease, 1503 stockhas Lubricating oil, 100 cases Lubricating oil, 250 bdles Lubricating oil, 80 bundles grease, 500 cases grease.

From Busrah 75 cases fruits in syrup, 45 cases condensed milk, 70 cases condensed salamon, 25 cases asparagus.

S. S. Graciana from Cochin, Agents The Scindia S N Co. Ltd:—2501 kollins sloak shells, 208 bdles Bamboo mats, 99 cask cocoanut oil cake.

From Rangoon:—16127 bags rice.

S. S. Varsova from Basrah, Agents British India S. N. Co. Ltd:—6 bundles Specie, 1 case specie, 5095 bags wheet, 1313 bags dry dates, 5513 baskets wet dates, 46 bdles copper, 77 bundles Brass.

S. S. Kilindini from Alleppey, Agents East India S. N. Co. Ltd:—200 robbus copra.

From Calicut:—193 bags copra, 355 bags cocoanut.

From Badagora:—1343 bags copra, 120 bags cocoanut.

S. S. Mirzapore from London, Agents M M and Co:—485 18/20 tons steam coal.

S. S. Sultania from Jeddah Agents, Persian Gulf S. N. Co:—27 cases Specie, 11 ties specie.

EXPORTS.

October 2.

S. S. Plassy for London:—18000 cwt Linseed, Strauss and Co, 32 cwt Bristles, Union Shipping Agency, 18 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons, 25 packages Mirzapore carpet, Grindlay and Co, 80 cwt mother of Pearl, A H Mawji, 87 cwt sandlewood Tacha, K Shankerji, 210 cwt Kurdi seed, S Lalji and Co, 210 cwt Nigerseed, S Lalji and Co, 113 bs Hes Lambskin, Cox's Shipping Agency

S. S. Barenfels for Hamburg:—500 cwt Rapeseed, 250 bales cotton fine, C Per 37 cwt sandlewood Tacha, K Shankerji, 333 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 61 cwt Gum, M L Dehmukh and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton dy, Birla Bros, 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dalworth for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt poppyseed, 1000 cwt Linseed, 1500 cwt Linseed, 220 bales cotton, K Devchund and Co, 110 bales cotton dy, F F Campbell and Co

For Dundee:—2400 cwt cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Skagern for Antwerp:—210 cwt gum, N Mulji, 110 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co.

For Ghent:—100 bales cotton, B C Sondas, 110 bales cotton, Italian Cotton [illegible] 5 bales cotton, Lasley and Co, 220 bales cotton M Kaisha Ltd, 55 bales cotton F. P. F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Massilia for Glasgow:—6000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—12 balets, Wool raw, C Chaganmal, 16 bales wool raw, C Kundanmal, 100 bales cotton dy P H Vasa, 10 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co, 43 bales wool raw, M Nisim, 14 bales wool raw [illegible] Sondas, 681 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Co, 250 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Jalana for New York:—45 cwt Nigerseed, F A H Mosea Ltd.

S. S. Mantola for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S. S. Argunaun for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 1600 bales cotton M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Osaka Maru, for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—350 bales cotton, M Kaisha Ltd.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 9/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 488.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 538.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 528.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 159.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 154.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 174.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 329.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.54-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 75.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 88.20.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 130 millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Oct. 1.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 9/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4/10/8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/16
Bank Demand	1-4 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 15/32
Doc. Demand	485
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	234
Japan	159
Singapore	174

Market—Steady.

London, Oct. 1.

Rentes 3 per cent.	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16
" 2 months hence	31 7/16

Closing tone of silver:—Indian bear covering Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.,

London, Oct. 1.

Exchange on London in Paris	14.40
" " " Germany	1,100,000,000
" " " Italy	Mutilated.
Stockholm	17.14
Christiania	28.70
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	25.47
Belgium	
Athens	

New York, Oct. 1.

Demand Bills	45,387

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 1.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	29 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 1.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 91 1/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 5/8—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/4

London, Sept. 28.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 15/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/4
7 per cent " "	118 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/5/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/5/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 83/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/9.

London, Oct. 1.

Bar gold ready, s. 90-8.
Silver ready, d. 32-1.
Silver forward, d. 31-7.
TONE OF SILVER—
India buying cash and selling forward, Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Ready:—25—5—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	25—5—0	25—6—0	25—5—0
Kartak	25—5—9	25—6—3	25—5—9

Teji Mandi.

Asho	0—4—6
Kartak	0—6—0

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Ready:—84—0—0 Pieces 82—8

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Bhadarva	83—10—0	84—4—0	—	84—0—0
Asho	80—9—0	—	80—7—0	80—7—0

Teji Mandi.

Asho	1—2—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

YOUR LIFE READING.

For ONE YEAR in monthly details Rs. 5. The same in WEEKLY predictions for business men Rs. 8. One year's particular good and bad days for business undertakings Rs. 10. WHOLE LIFE READING with yearly future predictions Rs. 8. DATA REQUIRED—Year, Month, Day, Hour and Place of Birth. Testimonials from all quarters. Apply to B. R. SREENIVASAIYA, Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 64/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/2.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan 91/5.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan 96/5.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1933 97/4.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 103/2.
5¼ per cent. Bonds due 1928 104/9.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 104/9.
6½ per cent. Development Loan due 1935 108/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 77/2.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 76/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 101/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Market closed very steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 81, Central 27 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, By. Cotton 625, By. Dyeing 947/8, Bradbury 530, Century 515, Cent. India 547/8, Colaba Land 182/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 286/4, Dawn 620, Edw. Sassoon 235, Fazulbhoy 852/8, Gokak 142/8, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 570, Jamshed Mfg. 190, Kastoorchand 240, Khatao 310, Kohinoor 1745, Luxmi Cotton 4850, Madhowji 230, Mathuradas 350, M. Petit 3150 xd, Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4100, New Great 540, New City 350, Pabani 432/8, Pearls 666/4. Phoenix 532/8, Shapurji 232/8, Simplex 372/8, Standard 1600 n, Swadeshi 552/8, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300, B. Burma 365, B. Burma N. I. 58/12, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/10, By. Tramway 94/6, By. Steam 107/8, Bundi Cement 11, Katni ord 110, Katni def 390, Shivrajpur 31/8, Tata Iron ord 30, Tata Iron def 103/12, Tata Hydro 665 and Scindia Steam 8/4.

	London, Oct. 1.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	" 124
P. & O. Bank Corp	" 44
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/2
National Bank	" 13 1/

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	—	567/8	570
Colaba	—	—	—	182/8
Crescent	285	—	—	286/4
Kohinoor	1745	—	—	1745
Nagpore Ordy	540	—	538/12	547/8
New Great	537/8	—	530	540
Pearl	670	—	662/8	665
Phoenix	—	—	—	532/8
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	910	—	—	947/8
Sir Shapurji	235	—	—	235
Simplex	372/8	75	368/12	373/12
Swan	—	—	—	735
Swadeshi	545	—	—	550
Century	505	508/12	502/8	508/12
Alcock	—	—	—	300
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	75
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	110
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	390
Tata Steel Defd	95	—	—	107/8
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	30
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	11
Bombay Burma Old.	—	—	—	365
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	88/12
Bombay Steam Ordy.	—	—	—	107/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	31/8

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Works at
GWALIOR.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 6 to 9 points higher in New York futures, whilst Liverpool has been reported 20 to 22 points down.

The American Bureau Report is due to be published to-day and we expect that the Report will be of a bullish nature and that prices in America will advance further. According to the latest information from the other side, the crop there indicates a figure below 10,500,000 (10½ million) bales.

As regards the crop prospects here, reports generally are favourable except for the United Provinces where excessive rains are now damaging the plants, but in the Gujrat and Kathiawar districts the rain to-date has been insufficient. Whilst we expect to see very fluctuating markets in the near future we anticipate that prices in the long run will be on a considerably higher level.

Although a small advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 526½, i.e., Rs. 3½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening of the session a Japan House and an Indore operator were sellers which caused the market to decline to Rs. 524. On general buying the prices touched Rs. 525. Around this level a well-known Indore operator and Marwari Shroffs were sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 518½, but again improved to Rs. 520 on scattered buying. Again selling by the well-known Indore operator and Marwari operators caused the market to drop to Rs. 517½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 518½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 519½, and closed steady at Rs. 523 on higher advices reported from Liverpool than expected.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 475 and advanced to Rs. 476 on Shroffs buying. Selling by some jobbers and Marwari operators caused a setback and the values declined to Rs. 469½. F. G. Bengal December-January was quoted Rs. 410 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from local spinners and exporters was fairly good. About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6-30 p.m.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

F. G. Broach April-May	525
F. G. Bengal Decr-January	419
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu	476

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Description	Sup-Fine	Fine	F.Good	Good	F. G	Fair
M.G. Southerns	—	—	550	540	525	

E. I. C. ASSOCIATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

F.G.Broach April-May	518
F.G.Bengal Decr-January,	412
Fine Oomra Decr-January	469

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 2nd October says:—

New York Market 1st October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at Noon.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
28.62	Oct.	28.52	28.68	+06
28.30	Dec.		28.37	+07
27.75	Jan.	27.80—05	27.86	+11
27,78	Mar.		27.84	+06
27.75	May.		27.82	+07

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 27.75, lowest 28.48, range .27 points. Idle market.

Liverpool Market 1st October, 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli very	Opening Prices	11 a.m. Prices	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
16.39	Oct.	16.18—21	16.28—11	16.19	—20
15.74	Jan.	15.54—20	15.57—17	15.52	—22
15.50	Mar.			15.28	—22
15.26	May.			15.05	—21
17.85	Jan.	Egyptian.		17.93	—08

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Small market, some evening up. Trade fixing call sales. In Texas weather partly cloudy, balance weather is generally clear.

(2) October highest 16.29, lowest 16.18, range .11 points. Market quiet and featureless. Journal of Commerce 49.5, crop 10,950,000. National ginners Association 51.1, crop 11,100,000 Times Picayune 48.5, crop 10,761,000. Average guess New York Cotton Exchange Members 49.4.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

New York market Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to unfavourable cables.

Mid Americans Spot Good inquiry		17.17
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18.70
New York 11 a.m.	Oct.	27.80
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	27.77
	Mar.	27.72
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	27.83
" " " "	Jan.	27.57

Liverpool, Oct. 1.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	16.19—20
	Jan.	15.52—22
	Mar.	15.28—22
	May	15.05—21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	16.21—18
Nov.	15.87—21
Dec.	15,73—22
Jan.	15.56—18
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.34—16
April	—
May	15.08—18
June	—
July	14.67—18
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Egyptians, Jan.	17.75
March	17,95

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Months.	Today's Prices.
October	16.23+04
November	—
December	—
January	15.58+06
February	—
March	15.35+07
April	—
May	15.11+06
June	—
July	14.71+06
August	—
September	—
Egyptian Jan.	181.000
Mar.	17.18
May	18.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.
Today's Prices.

Months.	
October	16.19—20
November	15.85—23
December	15.71—24
January	15.52—22
February	15.38—22
March	15.28—22
April	15.16—21
May	15.05—21
June	14.88—21
July	14.65—20
August	14.20—20
September	13.55—20

Tone—irregular.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.
Today's Price.

Months	
Oct.	17.73+11
Nov.	17.83+11
Dec.	17.91+11
Jan.	17.93+08
Feb.	18.00+08
Mar.	18.08+08
April	18.13+08
May	18.21+08
June	18.29+08
July	18.20+03
Aug.	18.2 +03
Sept.	18.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.10
" " Fully Good	10.50
" " Fine	10.90
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.05
" " " Fully Good	11.55
" " " Fine	12.03
M. G. Broach, Good	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.00
" " Fully Good	10.40
" " Fine	10.80

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 1.
To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York.	Oct.	28.68+06
	Jan.	27.84+07
	Mar.	27.84+09
	May	27.82+06

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Oct. 1.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		125,000
" Exports to Great Britain		79,000
" " Continent		33,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	28.68+06
" " "	Dec.	—
" " "	Jan.	27.84+09
" " "	March	27.84+06
" " "	May	27.82+07
Spot Cotton at New York		29.50+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.50
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	27.60—02
" " "	Mar.	27.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 11/16
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined		61 1/2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 2. 5/30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	15 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 10 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	63 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	..	
Linseed, April/May	..	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 8 0	

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 1.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	41
AUSTRALIAN O/N Quotted	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	27/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Value	42
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Value	41

Tone—Quiet

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 1.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton O/N Sellers Steady	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	19 3/4
" J/F Sellers	17 1/8
TONE OF RAPSEED—Poor demand.	
LINSEED Bombay per ton S/O Nominal	21 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED—Steady.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (souud delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Steady	£ 17 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7

Tone—

LINSEED

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Buyers	£ 20 5/8

Tone.—Poor demand

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net N/D Buyers	£ 40/3
" Buyers etc. J/A Paid	" 37/3

METALS.

London, Oct. 1.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2

(Continued on page 10.)

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

The prosperity of the port of Bombay continues apace. The total tonnage of cargoes dealt with at the docks and bunders during the year was 6,835,000 tons against 6,725,000 tons in the preceding year. Of these the imports showed a diminution from 3978 to 3488 thousand tons but the increase in exports from the port kept up the rate of prosperity. The number of vessels, however, which entered the docks in the year was 1332 against 1536 in the preceding year thereby suggesting, probably that the average size of the vessel now entering the docks of Bombay is considerably larger.

But the more interesting feature of the report would probably be found in the financial position of the Bombay Port Trust. The Trustees claim "the revenues were the highest in the annals of the Trust" in spite of a fall in the receipts from military traffic, and not withstanding the non-receipt of Rs. 600,000 expected by way of terminal costs from the railways. The total revenue and expenditure for the year 1922-23 compares as follows with the result of the preceding five years:—

	Income. Revenue Proper. Rs.	Surtax. Rs.	Special Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure Proper. Rs.	Special Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.	Deficit. Rs.
1917-18	1,73,65,136	4,64,265	3,86,017	1,61,84,164	3,85,105	16,46,149	..
1918-19	1,88,62,316	3,99,830	4,30,053	1,82,27,029	4,30,053	10,35,117	..
1919-20	1,93,38,231	2,92,330	4,97,340	1,94,42,102	4,87,235	2,58,564	..
1920-21	2,29,31,745	2,65,816	5,58,218	2,21,57,963	5,14,701	1,83,110	..
1921-22	2,01,44,158	12,73,431	7,89,645	2,27,80,453	7,89,615	..	10,62,884
1922-23	2,09,96,302	49,66,049	8,71,019	2,57,74,552	8,26,592	2,32,216	..

The details of the revenue are:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Wharfage	71,27,568	against	58,27,484 in 1921-22
Dock dues	5,21,456	"	464,739 " "
Ground and Shed Rents at Dock	14,84,449	"	23,85,082 " "
Surtax	49,66,049	"	— " "
Military Traffic	2,19,831	"	8,80,039 " "
Land Estate Ground Rent	30,21,735	"	25,87,443 " "
Dry docks	4,56,205	"	5,55,895 " "
P. T. Ry. Receipts	23,27,893	"	25,92,217 " "
Interest	8,62,634	"	6,67,459 " "
Port Receipts	5,35,267	"	5,12,919 " "
Pilatage	3,95,478	"	4,77,442 " "

The point most remarkable in these statistics is that, though comfortable from the standpoint of the Port authorities running the venture as a commercial proposition, they do not make a very encouraging reading for the commercial public or for the steamship companies using the port. Every where there is a cry of port dues having become excessive; and Bombay would probably be amongst the foremost of the world's ports in levying an unconscionably high duty on the traffic it handles. In this country, particularly, the matter of port dues ought to attract attention more than it does, since the Port Trusts are semi-public Corporation who might not unreasonably be expected to subordinate commercial greed to the requirements of a public service utility. And then the numerous and heavy items of the modern port dues hit unduly injuriously the small trader and the small-ship-owner for the benefit of the large merchant and large shipping company. The country-craft and wooden vessel are going more and more out of use as much because of this external handicap as owing to the inherent economics of the larger vessel, but for India the small man is not negligible; and the Bombay Port Trust owes a duty to the trade of the country and reduce their charges accordingly. Is it too much to suggest to the authorities of the Trust that they reduce or discontinue the surcharge in the interest of the trade? After all the total port revenues of Bombay make up very nearly a dead charge of 1 p.c. if not more on the total trade passing through it. And in these days of price cutting one per cent. is not an insignificant item. The Trustees give no information of the comparative incidence of the Bombay Port charges, either on the total trade or in contrast with similar charges in other ports. But in view of the prosperous situation of the port we consider the suggestion well worth a consideration on its own merits. The capital programme of the Trust may guarantee when accomplished, no very serious loss to the trust if the suggestion considered and accepted.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF INDIA.

Like other statistical information of the Government of India the Agricultural Statistics of India for 1920-21, Vol. II are over two and half years out of date, by the time it is issued to the public. But in this case however as the information deals with the Indian States in India, blame must in fairness be shared between the states authorities and the British Statistical Department. Good many of the States are unwilling to supply any information at all perhaps because the picture shown by such information would not at all be flattering to the administrators thereof. Only sixty out of six hundred and odd States furnish such information though it must be added, that the reporting States comprise an area of more than half the total States Area (51 per cent). and nearly two thirds of the total population. There is besides another difficulty in coordinating and publishing the information relating to the Indian States as the financial year of the individual states never coincider with that of British India and rarely among themselves.

Of the total area of the States nearly 13.2 per cent is covered by forests and another 17.2 per cent represents land not available for cultivation at all either because it is barren, unculturable or covered by buildings, roads, water etc., or definitely devoted to uses other than agriculture. This leaves only about 69 per cent. available for cultivation. But a further deduction is yet to be made from this figure owing to part of the total area (15.5 per cent. being culturable waste not taken into cultivation and another part (14.7 per cent.) remaining fallow. Thus the nett area Sown is only about 47.7 per cent of the total without counting areas on which more than one crop is raised during the year under report. Of this and area (54,172,00 acres) 8145000 acres was irrigated being 240100 acres from Government canals 835,000 from private canals 11,58,000 from tanks 2024000 from wells. The well and the Tank thus predominate over the canal in the Indian States. Is it because they are more suited to the needs of agriculture than the imposing canals of British India?

The subjoined table shows the use of this total area sown with crops giving 77.3 per cent to food crops (including 73.2 per cent. for cread and pulses alone) and 22.7 per cent of non-food crops. Of these non-food crops fibres including cotton and hemp form the larger 9.2 proportion in Indian States as in British India forming 3.2 per cent. Oil seeds come in next with 7.4 and fodder being 3.7 the third.

	Thousand acres	Per cent of total
Food-grains	41,613	73.3
Condiments and spices	430	.8
Sugar	181	.3
Fruits and vegetables	410	.7
Miscellaneous food-crops	1,289	2.2
Total food crops	43,923	77.3
Oilseeds	4,189	7.4
Fibres	5,201	9.2
Dyes and tanning materials.	115	.2
Drugs and narcotics	438	.8
Fodder crops	2,094	3.7
Miscellaneous non-food crops	831	1.4
Total non-food crops	12,868	22.7

Of the food crops:—

Rice occupied	3.5	per cent.
Wheat occupied	4.5	" "
Jowar occupied	14.7	" "
Barley occupied	0.9	" "
Maize	1.9	" "
Gram	3.0	" "
Bajra	5.3	" "
Ragi	2.5	" "
Fruits and Veg.	0.4	" "
Sugar	0.2	" "
Other Foods	6.8	" "

The agricultural problems of the Indian States are no way different from those of British India. Land revenue for instance constitutes there as in British India the most important source of public income, while the cattle breeding industry needs there as well as in British India a far more scientific attention than as asserted to be in the case. The numbers of cattle are:—

Class	Nos.
Bovine	33,339,000
Ovine	18,775,000
Horses & ponies	957,000

What share of the agricultural weather of the Country dothese figures represent has yet to be ascertained though it is clear on every hand that they comprise the most important part of our total National wealth.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Two timely representations have been addressed to the Government of India by that ever watchful body, the Indian Merchants' Chamber. One of them relates to currency and exchange and the other relates to the policy of the purchase of stores. Both these questions are of vital importance to the interests of the country and yet both of them have been treated by the Government in a manner nothing short of indifference, showing how the Government of India cannot or will not see eye to eye with the Indian people. One need not rake up the mud-heap of the last three years to show the disastrous effects of the currency policy of the Government of India and to demonstrate how this policy was dictated obviously from manufacturing interests of the United Kingdom and the India Office of which the Government is but a "subdordinate branch" Nor is there any necessity to go into details regarding the stores purchase policy of the Government of India to show how this policy has been calculated both directly and indirectly to foster and encourage the Purchase of Stores in the United Kingdom to the utter neglect and even disparagement of Indian industries. Here is the key-note to the whole economico-political situation of this country. An acknowledgedly poverty-stricken country is made to lose crores of rupees through a currency policy full of blunders of immense magnitude, and so far as we are aware there is not a ripple of excitement either on the Himalayan heights or in Westminster Street, nor has anything been done to show that either the Government of India or the Imperial Government has condemned these blunders. All that we know is that the Finance Minister continued to remain in his office for a very long time after that and then was not given a passage back to London but was allowed to transfer his blundering activities to the Home Department. Take the other thing, the Purchase of Stores. The Government of India were compelled to follow a comparatively saner policy during the period of the war, for they wanted to tap all the indigenous resources so that they might not be obliged to indent on the United Kingdom during that critical period. That period, however, elapsed and the bureaucratic machine falls into its old

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-19 p.m.
Harwood League: R. G. A. 'A' v. Hornets.
B. P. C. C. meeting, Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana 'B' v. Mechanical Transport.
Gandhi Birthday celebration by Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Narsinndas Vibhakar to speak on Mahatma's lifework.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.
Oct. 3 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Oct 4 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 26m.
Oct 5 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 25m.
Oct 6 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 24m.
Oct 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 24m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bai RAMKOREBAI, wife of R. B. Soonderdas Narayandas, Solicitor, and daughter of the late Seth Devidas Thackersey Mooljee, died yesterday morning at 3 a.m. Octhamana ceremony will be performed on Thursday next at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at her residence at Kalbadevi Road.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st October to 6 a.m. of 2nd October, 1923:—
Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 104. Total mortality the same day last year 104.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper on the Konkan and Konkani Language will be read by Rao Shaib Dr. V. P. Chavan, L. M. & S.

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

A public meeting will be held in Khandke Building, Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m., when Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. M. Mehta and J. K. Mehta will speak on "The Forthcoming Elections."

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Congress office at Mandvi. All the members are requested to attend punctually.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

The Mandali will give a benefit performance for Stree Shketra Wai Ghat Gangadhur Devastan fund to-night, when Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar will preside. All Bombay leaders of all parties are expected to attend. A gold medal will be awarded to Balghandarv.

FORT DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual election of 14 members from the above Committee to the B. P. C. C. will be held shortly. Those members who desire to represent are requested to send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded to the Secretary of the Committee, Krishna Building, 2nd floor. Nominations will be received till 10th October.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned ordinary monthly meetnig of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress office.
A monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held on Friday, the 5th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress office.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the 39th week of 1923. Week ending 29th September, 1923:—
The total mortality 731 was 4 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.15. The mortality for the 39th week of 1922 was 662 and death-rate 28.67, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) was 1,316 and death-rate 64.38.
The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 238 as against 1 and 257 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 206 were among infants under one year of age; 25 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.
Cholera caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported from Pandharpur) and 1 death. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and no death. Plague caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths.
The number of live-births registered during the week was 474 as against 442 in the 39th week of 1922 and 425 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922).

J. J. HOSPITAL.

Dr. R. V. Khedker, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H late Durbar Surgeon, Kolhapur, has been appointed Hon. Surgeon, J. J. Hospital. Dr Khedker besides being an eminent Surgeon also a specialist in the diseases of women and children, tuberculosis and also venereal diseases.

JOBBERS' STRIKE IN KASTURCHAND MILLS.

The Sizing Master of the Kasturchand Mill at Dadar was assaulted a few days ago and the management dismissed four of the jobbers on Tuesday morning as they were suspected of keeping back information in regard to the incident. As soon as the news of the dismissal of the four jobbers spread in the mill all the weavers about a thousand in number struck work. The mill was however kept working as the strikers were peaceful.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Bandra Rate payers' Association has addressed a letter to the Bandra Municipality requesting it to move the Government to postpone the forthcoming elections in view of the incompleteness of the Electoral Roll and to stay the printing of the same and also to request the Government to take the necessary steps to remedy all the irregularities.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SANKLI STREET MURDER CASE.

ACCUSEDS' STATEMENTS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

Emperor.
vs.
1. Mancherkhan alias Sakoor, 2. Haridas Kalidas ..... Accused.

The trial of the accused was continued today. After the Advocate-General closed the case for the prosecution the accused made the following statements.

The first accused stated that on the 13th of June at about 5-30 p.m. Chotalal came to him and said that Champsy wanted him at Sandhurst Road. I went there and found him in Jaibai's house with two 'Makranis'. They were talking about some money matters. From here all of them went on Champsy's suggestion to Kandawadi, where Champsy said to the makranis, that he would make arrangement for the payment of money. They all went into a liquor shop only Chotalal remaining outside. They had some liquor and a quarrel took place between Champsy and the Makranis. In the meantime one Laman came into shop and after having a conversation with Champsy went away. All came out of the shop at lamp-light and Champsy asked them to wait outside the shop as he was to pay the bill. They had to wait for 10 minutes. On his coming out the accused asked him why Champsy was quarrelling with the makranis and the shop-keeper. The makranis thereupon told him that Champsy had made them commit theft at Mandvi and was not giving them their share of the theft. Champsy then told them that he was going to make some 'bandobast' about it and asked them to go and wait for him at the corner of Sankli Street. From there the accused, Chotalal, and Champsy went, to Bhaugwadi Theatre where 4 Hindus and Mahomedans were seated on the grounds of the theatre. Champsy also took out a bottle of liquor and all drank together. Then Champsy asked one Ibrahim who was seated there why he had refused to admit four persons to whom he had given complimentary tickets. Ibrahim said he could not do so now as the ownership of the theatre had changed hands and complimentary tickets were not allowed. Thereupon Champsy took out a revolver from his pocket and said that if the manager of the theatre was there he would shoot him. Thereafter accused 1 and Ibrahim caught his hands and asked him to put away the revolver which he did. From there Chotalal went away and Champsy and the accused proceeded to Sankli Street. There were some five makranis, two of them being those whom Champsy had sent away. When on the way to Sankli Street Champsy had tutored accused, 1 to tell the makranis that Champsy was going to get money from his father. When they arrived at Sankli Street the makranis demanded money from Champsy. Champsy said he would make arrangements. He was frightened and told Champsy why he was making false promises to them and asked him to bring the money definitely the next day. Thereupon high words passed between him and Champsy. The accused told Champsy that he was a dishonest man and had emoezzled Rehmanchand's money. Thereupon Champsy took out a revolver from his pocket and pointed at him. Thereupon accused took out his knife and struck Champsy on the palm of his hand. He did that in self-defence to save his own life. One of the makranis whom Champsy called by the name of Mahomed told him that accused had told the truth and on seeing Champsy point out the revolver at me, he drew out a large knife and stabbed him in the abdomen. He (the accused) on seeing this ran away and went to Dhobi Talao to a friend's place. There was no enmity between him and Champsy. They were on visiting terms.

Haridas was not with him that night. He knew Haridas for the last two years. He knew him simply by sight and knew that his name was Haridas. He did not know him to speak to. Chotalal was not present at the time of stabbing. All his story was got up.

Accused was shown the clothes he wore that night. He said in answer to the Court that he could not explain the blood stains on his clothes. Both he and Champsy were drunk at the time of the offence.

SECOND ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Haridas Kalidas, the 2nd accused made the following statement:—

At 10-30 p.m. on the evening of the 13th June he went to Baliwala's theatre. After going there he came to know that some native chief and some native prince from Kathiawar had come there. He directed Chunilal to make arrangements for their reception in the theatres. The play commenced at 9-30 p.m. Then Mohanlal Bhagwan and Harilal Kamkrishna came there and he went into the theatre with them and sat there for about half an hour. Then he went out and talked with one Girdharilal. Then one Manilal auditor came to check the tickets. He saluted the accused. He then asked Chunilal whether he had made arrangements for garlanding the princes. They were garlanded by Chunilal as he (the accused) had not his turban and his 'pichori' on.

At 11-30 or 11-45 p.m. he left the theatre and went home. He did not know anything with regard to the "maramari".

The witness Fakira was Champsy's man. His brother Mahomed had brought a false case against him. At that time accused 1 had come with those people to his master's office and he had seen him then for the first time. This was a false charge brought against him. He was innocent.

Asked by His Lordship whether he and Champsy were on inimical terms accused said that from 1921 when he found that Champsy was taking too much liquor and moving with loafers, he gave up Champsy's Company. Since then Champsy had been harrassing him. He did not know that Champsy had written a letter to the Police Commissioner seeking protection against him. He was never sent for by the Police Commissioner. He was never in need of money and never borrowed anything from Champsy.

The deceased's statement made against him (the accused) was entirely false and was made because of malice and ill-feelings.

After these statements several witnesses were examined on behalf of both the accused. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE COLLINS CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the adjourned hearing of the case in which Lieut.-Colonel Charles Glen Collins is charged with cheating several pearl merchants in Bombay before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Blunt raised an objection to the charge of conspiracy being framed against the accused. He contended that he had no objection to the charge framed under section 420. In the judgement of the Supreme Court, the last sentence distinctly laid down that the accused could not be charged with any other charge except that of cheating. The only charge mentioned in the extradition warrant was that of cheating only. Now the prosecution wanted to bring Mrs. Muntz in the cases of Pohoomal and Alli Raza. His Worship was not entitled to frame, under these circumstances, the charge of conspiracy against the accused.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, the Public Prosecutor contended that the objection had been raised in accordance with the terms of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The crime with which the accused was charged was that of obtaining goods by false pretences. The abetment of the charge was the same as obtaining goods by false pretences. The public prosecutor, then, quoted the terms of the treaty and contended that it was right that the charge of conspiracy should be added in respect of goods obtained by false pretences. Mr. Blunt had not quoted any authority in support of his contention.

Mr. Blunt said that the suggestion of the prosecution was that the abettor of the crime was Mrs. Muntz.

CHARGES FRAMED.

His Worship, then, framed the following charges against the accused:

(1) That he (the accused) between the 20th of December 1916 and the 27th of February 1917 at Bombay deceived the firm of Pohoomull Brothers of Apollo Bunder, Bombay by false pretences and deceived Pohoomall Brothers and fraudulently and dishonestly induced them to give him credit in the sum of Rs. 75,000 and to deliver to Mrs. Elsie Muntz a pearl necklace of the price of Rs. 75,000 and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 420 of the I. P. Code and within the cognizance of the High Court of Bombay.

(2) That he (the accused) between the 20th of December 1916 and the 27th of February 1917 engaged with Mrs. Muntz in a conspiracy to cheat Pohoomall Brothers and induced them to deliver to Mrs. Muntz a pearl necklace of the price of Rs. 75,000 and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 109 of the I.P.C.

(3) That he between the middle of January 1917 and the 22nd of February 1917 deceived the firm of Ganeshilal and Son at Agra, Delhi and Bombay by false pretenses and that he thereby deceived them to give him credit in the sum of Rs. 67,500.

(4) That he during the months of January and February 1917 at Bombay did cheat Mahomedali Zainul Ali Raza by false pretences and did thereby dishonestly induce them to deliver to him on the 26th of February 1917 button-pearl valued at £1,700.

(5) That he during the months of January and February 1917 at Bombay did engage with two other persons to wit Mrs. Olga Olson (since deceased) and Mrs. Muntz (now Mrs. Collins) in a conspiracy for the commission of the aforesaid offences of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property and thereby committed an offence under section 420 and 114 of the I.P.C.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

His Worship, next, explained these charges to the accused and committed him to the ensuing criminal Sessions to take his trial there. His Worship, further, stated that he would order the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 50,000 until his appearance at the High Court.

The Public Prosecutor said that he had been instructed by the Commissioner of Police to oppose the bail.

Mr. Blunt:—"You can't refuse the bail, since it is a bailable offence."

Magistrate:—"I have no right to refuse th bail to the accused, since it is the bailabl offence."

Mr. Blunt, then, stated that the accused claimed to be tried as a European British subject.

The public prosecutor did not object to the accused being tried as a European British subject.

In answer to the Court, the accused said that he was born at Glasgow, Scotland.

The Magistrate was satisfied that the accused was a European British subject.

STRUCK WITH CROW BAR.

On Sunday night one Bhima Ganpat residing in the Military Works Chawl at Colaba went to the room of another workman, whilst under the influence of drink, and began to abuse the men. On being questioned he said he was abusing all Malwanese. One Luxmon Dhaku and Sitaram Krishna went out and told Bhima to stop abusing. Gangaram mukadam, took Bhima to his room and fastened the door from outside. While Ganpat was returning to his room, he saw Bhima with a crow bar in his hand. Bhima struck Luxmon with the crow bar on his head and Luxmon fell. Bhima then ran away. An alarm was raised and the military police came and arrested Bhima who was subsequently handed over to the city police. Lance-Sergeant W. Tyler, R.G.A., on being apprised of the incident went to the room and finding Luxmon crouching and bleeding from the head got him removed to the station hospital where he was attended to by Assistant Surgeon James Amor and he went back to the lines where he died a short time after.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Luxmon, when Assistant Surgeon Amor said that he did not realize that the man would die. Witness knew he was in a bad state but took no steps to get him taken to a civil hospital. Witness did not detect any fracture. He considered the scalp wound serious. He gave the certificate (produced) to the Sergeant next morning to the effect that a scalp wound was reported and attended to and that instructions had been given for removal to a hospital. The Sergeant went to witness in the morning and told him that the man was in a very serious state in the Lines and witness went with him and found that the man was dying. Witness told the men to take him to hospital. Witness went back to the station hospital and informed the Captain and were arranging to have the man removed to a civil hospital but when witness went to the Lines at about 9 a.m. he found that the man was dead.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post mortem examination found a depressed fracture of the skull. He said that the injury could have been caused with the crow bar (produced) and added that the fracture being depressed was not difficult to detect.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of skull resulting from his having been struck on the head with a crow bar by Bhima Ganpat.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

Jutes in sympathy with a quieter Hessian market opened easier. Tea transactions are taking place in a somewhat smaller compass than lately. Prices if anything show a slightly easier tendency in coals. Burrakurs, Ghusick, Muslia, and Lakurkas all enquired for at firm rates. Cottons remained unchanged as yesterday. With only a small interest shown in Government Securities there is a fairly good enquiry for Bonds, Port Trust and Municipal Debentures at current quotations. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent 1896-97 55/8; 3½ per cent Government Paper 65; 5 per cent Bonds 1923 97/12; 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 91/12; 1945-55 96/12; 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 104/8; 6 per cent Bonds 1927 102/5; 1928 102/2; 1932 105.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Railway 69 Katakhal Lalabazar 68.

Cottons:—Dunbar 177 Kesoram 5.

Jutes:—Albion 355; Alliance 377; Auckland 145; Barnagore 114; Belvedere 284; Bilra pref 80; Budge Budge 387; Caledonian 422/8; Cheviot 209; Clive 24/8; Dalhousie pref 105; Delta 395; Howrah 33/12; Kamarhatty pref 26/8; Kankinarrah 349; Kinnison 756; National 221; New Central 405; Lansdowne 214; Lawrence pref 108/8; Lawrence 387; Lothian 316; Standard 312; Union 372; Waverley 8/12.

Coal:—Burrakur 35/4; Deoli 29/12; Equitable 26/4; Ghusick and Muslia 20/12; Gopalichuck 10/10; Kharkharee 17/8; Kosoonda and Nyadee 23/6; Lakurka 15; Neetodria 14as New Kendah 10/4; Samla & Kendra 13/4; Satpukurai & Asansol 3/12; Seetarampore 13 xd; Searsole 17 xd; Kumardhubi Engineering 4/6; Russa Engineering ordy 15; B I Corporation ordy 6/8; pref 110; Indo Burma Tin 5/2; Howrah Cil 14/8; Assam Saws 2/14.

Debentures:—4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust 1900 87; 4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debs 1905-06 83; 4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debs 1906-07 83.

Tea Companies:—Atal 17/12; Dufflaghur 12; Eastern Cachar 155; East India 14/12, Ratema 15; Sepoi 20; Tezpore 11.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfers 1/4/4 and Documentary 1/4/8.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S COMPETENCY.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held last night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner informing them that it was not feasible to have a Municipal printing press as the present arrangement of giving the work to a private press like that of the "Times of India was very satisfactory. He thought that for working the Linotypes specially trained men from England would have to be imported. There was a long discussion over the appointment of an Engineer to supervise the rivetting of the new Tansa Main pipes, as some of the members thought the Commissioner had exceeded his powers in so doing. The Commissioner maintained that he had power to make temporary appointments. Ultimately the question was referred to the Establishment Committee for consideration and report. A number of propositions standing in the names of members were dropped owing to their absence last night.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ENGINEER.

The Corporation considered the following letter:

"I have the honour to state that Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., contractors for the work of supplying and laying 72" and 57" steel pipes in connection with the Tansa Completion Works, have now erected at Mulund their pipe factory for bending and rivetting the steel plates imported from England. For the inspection of the manufacture and laying of the pipes, on behalf of the Municipality, it will probably eventually be necessary to appoint two Resident Engineers on Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 each with free quarters for one of them outside Bombay in the fair season. One of the Resident Engineers should, think, be appointed about next July to supervise the work at Mulund and the other about next December, by which time Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. will probably be working to the extent of half to two-thirds of their full output. I have received over 400 applications in answer to advertisements for these appointments. After interviewing several of these I consider Mr. R. MacGregor Innes the most suitable applicant now available for the first of these two appointments. He is a qualified Mechanical Engineer and has had the experience we require in rivetting work. He is well acclimatized and accustomed to Indian and local labour conditions. I now request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 80 A (1) of the amended Municipal Act to his being appointed Resident Engineer on Rs. 1,200-100-1,500. He will be given a first class Railway Season Ticket to travel between Bombay and Mulund as he will reside in Bombay, no free quarters being allowed to him for the present. Free quarter are however available in the Northern Division when the work necessitates the constant attendance of the Resident Engineers on work north of the Kasheli Bridge. The appointment will be temporary subject to termination by one month's notice on either side and will probably last for about two years only."

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the Commissioner's recommendations be approved.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the appointment must have been made already in July and now it was October, and he wanted to know whether he had come to them merely to get their sanction. They had an Establishment Committee and he wished to know whether the Committee was there for doing any work at all. There were four hundred applications and out of them 399 were rejected, for what purpose they did not know. They did not know the qualifications of the various applicants. He moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Establishment Committee.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconding said that there might be many Indians in the 399 applicants who were rejected or they might find persons who might be willing to serve on lesse pay.

STOP SUCH IRREGULARITIES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting said the gentleman must not be waiting in Bombay doing nothing. He must have been appointed already and it was a direct violation of law and the Corporation should not tolerate it for a moment. He had a shrewd suspicion that he was already appointed and drawing his pay. The Corporation must set an example and throw out the proposition, to put a stop to all such irregularities. They did not know the qualifications of the Engineer or the men who were rejected. He was stated to be well-"acclimatised" and that meant he could live well in India. There were many Indians who could do that! About his other qualifications they were only mentioned parenthetically.

Mr. V. J. Patel said the Commissioner had no power to go to the Establishment Committee direct. It was for them to send the application to the Commitee. He had recommended a man and asked the house merely to accept him. He did not believe for a single moment that the Commissioner had committed an indiscretion by appointing him for, if he did, he did not deserve to be a Commissioner a moment longer and he would have to go. But he did not think the appointment could have been made by him without their permission.

Mr. J. T. Fry said if they considered the man's pay to the value of the work involved they would find the Commissioner was right in appointing him. The appointment was already made, and as practical men they must sanction it.

The Commissioner said there were 18 million rivets in the pipes, and if any one of them was not properly put, then the pipes would not give them satisfactory work. That was a work in which Indians were not experienced "as usual" as said by Mr. Nariman. He would take Mr. Nariman to see the pipes and let him be convinced himself. The man was working since 1881 and he had good experience of the work of rivetting. If a rivet was badly put, it was the business of the Engineer to mark it and the contractors fixed it properly. He had no objection to refer the matter to the Committee, but he had power under the act to make the temporary appointment and he was using it, as he did not like to come to them every time with four or five urgent items.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the appointment was for two years and the Commissioner had no power to make it. If it were for six months only then he had sufficient power [illegible]. But it was not. The appointment was illegal and the Commissioner had no power to make it. the Corporation should take severe notice of the matter and tell the Commissioner that he had no business to go beyond his powers. Why had not the Commissioner come to them in time and got their sanction? It was his own mistake, and he must suffer for it. He moved an amendment disapproving of the action of the Commissioner in making the appointment without their sanction.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram did not think they could blame the Commissioner. It was a temporary appointment and he had a right to make it.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said the Commissioner could very easily have got their previous sanction. There were many Indians who were competent to supervise the work as all over Bombay rivets were fixed by Indians.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia thought the Commissioner had made a mistake in making the appointment, but the Chief Officer at Tansa was really responsible for it.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said the discussion had gone, as usual, at a tangent. The law gave the power to the Commissioner to make the appointment, as it was only temporary.

Mr. Byramji had no objection to the question going to the Establishment Committee.

The amendment was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

INNISKILLING "B" ..... 4 goals.
(Fagan 2, Fitzpatrick 2)
G. I. P. PAREL ..... Nil.

The contestants in yesterday's second division match were the G. I. P. Parel and the 'B' team of the Inniskilling and the military team won an easy victory over the railwaymen by four goals to nil. A victory for "Skins" was a foregone conclusion but doubts there were as to the extent of the score. The Railway team were without the services of Sawyer, while Fagan, Irvin and Madden were of considerable use in the military attack. For the G. I. P. Kirkham played a sound game and Moore in goal was responsible for some brilliant saves. The military men took things easy and as a consequence of this, their defence had a few anxious moments.

The outstanding feature of the game was the stinging shooting by Fagan the military inside-left but the forward line as a whole was very deficient in shooting but for which they might have added a couple of goals to their score. Finlay on the right wing has good speed and his passes right across the field are very neat.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play started punctually at 5-30 and the military quintette asserted themselves right from the kick-off. Between themselves, Irvin and Fitzpatrick ran up with the ball but Lowther, the railway right back cleared. The railway forwards now had a chance to run through but Surgeon, the "Skins" centre-half, did not allow Thompson to get beyond him. Despite this failure the G. I. P. forwards made strenuous efforts but Shinkfield on the left wing was penalized for "off-side." The military attacking line now moved up with the ball and Fagan, Irvin, and Fitzpatrick each had long shot at the goal but Moore found no difficulty in saving. Fagan, who was the most dangerous attacker, got through the railway first line of defence, with a pass from Irvin and sent the ball to Madden but Lowther was there to check him. Fagan again got away with the ball and would have scored, had Moore not run out in time to kick it out. After this Madden sent in a hot shot but the railway custodian was not to be caught napping. Fagan tried again but Kirkham intercepted. The Military again attacked and Fagan sent in a stinging shot, thus registering the first goal of the day. From the pick-off, Thompson the G. I. P. pivotal made an individual effort but to no purpose. After a few minutes of mid-field play, the Skins were again on the offensive. Off a neat pass from the left, Fitzpatrick had a shot, which Kirkham, cleared but the former again getting possession scored by dodging Kirkham and the goal-keeper. Thus in fifteen minutes two goals were already registered. Fagan was most prominent in the military attack and was responsible for a few stingings of which only two were successful. In the railway attack Corr and Cowton made several attempts but Jackson and Martin gave them no chance to get near the goal. The G. I. P. secured a corner which went waste. There was little or no understanding between the railway forwards, who indulged in some aimless passing. Their half line was busy in keeping at bay the military forwards and were too occupied to feed their forwards judiciously. Soon after, Lemon-time was announced.

Inniskilling 'B' ..... 2 goals.
G. I. P. Parel ..... Nil.

The re-start saw the "Skins" on the offensive and play for the most part was confined to the railway area. Irvin had a try but shot over the cross-bar. Finlay ran up the line and passed to Fagan who headed the ball into the net giving Moore no chance. Fagan again led the attack and sent a feeble shot to Moore who cleared with some difficulty. Off a throw in Fagan ran in and scored a fourth goal with stinging left kick. Cowton and Corr were the only two railway forwards who put in some good work but without the help of their colleagues they could not break through Jackson and Martin.

The military forwards again invaded the railway territory and again Fagan had a hot shot at the goal and Moore just touched the ball over. The corner proved useless but Irvin, Fitzpatrick and Fagan kept the railway defence extremely busy for the next ten minutes. Towards the close of the game, some vigorous charging was seen near the dressing-room end of the field. Five minutes before the finish the "Skins" obtained two corners in succession but could not score. The final whistle sounded with the score:—

Inniskilling "B" ..... 4 goals.
G. I. P. Parel ..... Nil.

The teams were:—
Inniskilling "B":—Mortimer; Jackson and Martin; Kirkpatrick, Surgeon and Gillfillin; Finlay, Irvin, Fitzpatrick, Fagan and Madden.
G. I. P. Parel:—Moore; Lowther and Kirkham; Johnson, Lewis and Murray; Cowton, Corr, Thompson, Rodrigues and Shinkfield.
Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.
R. G. A. v. Hornets.
TO-MORROW.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" v. 3rd M. T. Co.

MADRAS INDIAN STATES.

COME UNDER GOVT. OF INDIA'S CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

A communique states that with the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India has decided that all the five Indian States in the Madras Presidency namely, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur will from to-day be brought into direct political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General who will be a Resident of the Second class with headquarters at Trivandrum. The Collectors of Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Bellary will act as assistants to the Agent in matters affecting the States of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur respectively.

CARPENTIER VS. BECKETT.

ENGLISH CHAMPION'S ABJECT DEFEAT.

SEVERE PRESS CRITICISM.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Carpentier knocked out Beckett in the first round.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Interviewed after the fight Carpentier said "what can I say? It was all over so quickly there seems to be nothing to talk about. I expected the fight to finish quickly, but not quite so suddenly. I am sorry for Beckett but.....voila, it is all in the game. I like fighting before the British people. They are sportsmen and show it. About future plans, I am going to America next month to meet Tom Gibbons. If I beat him I expect to meet Dempsey again and indeed hope I do."—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A crowd of 16,000 assembled at the Olympia to see the fight. Both men received tremendous ovations on entering the ring. Beckett commenced in his usual crouching attitude and Carpentier immediately let fly with a left to the face and flashed a right to the jaw flooring Beckett for a count of six after the fight had lasted 4 seconds. Beckett rose, dazed, and Carpentier instantly sent another lightning right to the chin. Beckett fell and was counted out and a towel was thrown in before the count ended. The fight lasted exactly fifteen seconds.

A scene of tremendous excitement marked the conclusion, the crowd swarming round the ring, loudly applauding the visitor who received congratulations smilingly.—Reuter.

"TIS A TERROR".

A British boxing champion has never gone down with so few expressions of sympathy as Joe Beckett. Sporting writers describe his exhibition last night as abject and inglorious. Beckett never looked like making fight; even Carpentier was surprised by the quickness of his victory. The contest is the shortest known in which the heavy-weight champion has been knocked out.

A storm of booing was directed against Beckett when the crowd realised that this match was over.

Interviewed after the fight Joe Beckett, with tears in his eyes, said, "I was going to have a fight but before I knew where I was, Carpentier caught me with his right. 'Tis a terror!"—Reuter.

FOOTBALL AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, October 1.

The Bombay Gymkhana beat Madras "B" in the first game of the All-India Rugby Football Tournament this evening by five points to three.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

8TH EXTRA MEETING

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THE HOLKAR PLATE. Dr. I—7 Furlongs.

TURKISTAN	1
SECURITY	2
DELYAR JUNG	3

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Dr. II—7 Furlongs.

GOSUB	1
LAST DAY	2
SULTAN	3

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Dr. III—7 Furlongs.

BARONET	1
SINNAN	2
VAZIR-UL-MULK	3

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department is republished for general information:—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the preparation of a list of amendments to the electoral roll for the Gujarat and Deccan Sardars' and Inamdars' constituency of the Legislative Assembly.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1923.

(573rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE WRONG WAY.

The Committee of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, of which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is the President, has addressed a representation to the Government of India regarding the Kenya decision. The representation, we are sorry to say, falls far short of what one would have expected of a body vitally concerned in matters Kenyan. We see nothing in the representation that would bring home to the Government of India the bitter resentment of the people of this country at the part played by the Secretary of State for India during the whole controversy and at the attitude of weak-kneed submission of the Government of India itself. Like the Government of India, Sir Purshottamdas and his Committee too would appear to accept the decision of His Majesty's Government with "respectful protest" and we find the Committee "in continuation of their respectful protest" of 8th August last, addressing the Government of India once again on 17th September, another representation on the subject of the contemplated restrictions on Indian immigration into Kenya requesting the Government of India that they should move the Cabinet to appoint a Committee of impartial public men of repute from India and England to submit a report to the Colonial Office regarding immigration rules.

Sir Purshottamdas and his Committee would have done well to realise that the policy of accepting the decision as regards Kenya "under protest" and trying to secure some illusory relief in one detail as suggested by his Committee, cannot be acceptable to his countrymen. Our—the Indian—position should be one of uncompromising rejection of the decision as a whole, of refusal to consider the modification of any single item of it separately, and of determination to secure its reversal as a whole. Do Sir Purshottamdas and his colleagues realise all the implications of the suggestion about the appointment of a committee? We cannot believe that they are ignorant of the wording of the "White Paper" whose professed grounds for restriction of immigration as well the occupations which it seeks to discriminate are such that no Indian with any self-respect could take part in a committee to decide the question of immigration! All long, the Indian contention has been that the gains to Indians are largely illusory. Why, therefore, be in such hurry to accept them! What value will British statesmen then attach to Indian protest and will not the White settlers be justified in their contention that, after some wild talk, Indians will quietly accept the scheme? Sir Purshottamdas' suggestion, if acquiesced in, would be an ignoble surrender of India's claim. We wonder that Sir Purshottamdas fails to realise that such a suggestion is incompatible with the brave speech he made in the Town Hall. Why, then, this retreat?

The nation must make a united and uncompromising stand and refuse to listen to the seductive voices counselling acceptance of the humiliating decision, "under protest." The need of the hour is not any more "respectful protests," but vigorous agitation in India and wholehearted prosecution of the boycott movement, which, along with the fulfilment of the national programme, alone can secure the redress of the grave wrong done to our countrymen in Kenya and elsewhere in the Empire and render the honour of Indian citizens unassailable anywhere under the Flag. If Sir Purshottamdas and his colleagues go through the circular letter addressed to their countrymen by the Standing Committee of the East Africa Indian National Congress, and which we publish elsewhere, they will see that Indians in Kenya at any rate are under no delusion as to the need of the hour. They have rejected the decision with the contempt it deserves and are determined to spare no efforts in getting that decision, as a whole, reversed. They ask their countrymen in India to stand by them manfully and take vigorous and concerted action to wipe out the insult to India's manhood. Will India meekly submit or will she vindicate by suitable action her honour as a self-respecting country? The way pointed out by Sir Purshottamdas and his Committtee, excellent as the motives of the latter are in calculated to compromise the honour of the country and is, therefore, the wrong way.

A PREMIER'S PLATITUDES.

The Imperial Conference has at last opened and though it may arouse some local and sporadic enthusiasm—mostly of a sentimental kind—its opening is viewed with utter apathy by Indians who are not anxious even to avow their scepticism regarding the fruits of this august gathering. Except for a few Liberals—whose number is also rapidly diminishing—who wish to know the exact form in, and the number of adjectives with, which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will record his protest or make a discreet reference to Kenya, nine out of ten persons in India do not care about its proceedings. But perhaps there will be no occasion for Sir Tej Bahadur to make a reference of his own. It is possible that he may be satisfied by the sympathetic reference made by Mr. Baldwin in his opening speech. According to Mr. Baldwin, the prime need of the moment is "sympathetic understanding" of India by the Empire. That, of course, is the Liberal panacea of all political ills and Mr. Baldwin's platitude has not even the merit of originality. More than once, we have humbly suggested in these columns that the mechanical formula of "sympathy" plus "understanding" is too stale and stands in need of revision. But Mr. Baldwin, being a Conservative, sticks to a well-established practice. There were times when such sentiments were received with applause, but now they can only evoke one reply, loud laughter. Mr. Baldwin refers to the internal policy of India and her external relations with the Empire. We shall not speak of the stupendous problem of achieving responsible government "under British guidance." The Indian Ministers and the Liberals may communicate with Mr. Baldwin how sincerely this precious transition is taking place. Mr. Baldwin, of course, cannot refer to the Indian Government as a popularly irresponsible bureaucracy and so calls it "the old traditional regime"—the only thing about which to be said is that it is neither old nor traditional. But when Mr. Baldwin touches upon the status of Indians in the Empire, he abandons even this tone of a benevolent trustee holding out future hopes and speaks in an admirable note of vagueness. The reason is plain. The susceptibilities of the Dominions must not be hurt and so a simple act of justice and equity, a plain duty of carrying out promises becomes "a complex and critical" problem, with the inevitable emphasis an the clash of civilisations and on the need of harmony that makes one suspicious whether he did not read the "Round Table Quarterly" that morning before preparing his speech. He is confident of "the co-operation" of Indians in this task and also of the Dominions but in the latter case only "in so far as it may lie in their power," that is, in so far as none of their vital interests are jeopardised. For this confidence there is some reason since Indians will not refuse to "co-operate" even if their vital interests are sacrificed. That is a fact—and the fact was present at the Conference in the shape of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. But we forget the Mahraja of Alwar. Though a hereditary ruler, he has developed the parliamentary style of saying nothing at enormous length and he spoke as though the grievances of India, however great, should not stand in the way of imperial unity and brotherhood. It is a quaint brotherhood in which there is no equality of citizenship and the Maharajah's countrymen may be pardoned for being a little cynical about it.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"My sketch is very imperfect; the story forms an extraordinary illustration of a contest which was won, or practically won, by a policy of doing no wrong, committing no violence, but simply enduring all the punishments the other side could inflict until they become weary and ashamed of punishing. A battle of the unaided human soul against overwhelming material force, and it ends by the units of material force gradually deserting their own banners and coming round to the side of the soul! Persons in power should be very careful how they deal with a man who cares nothing for sensual pleasure, nothing for riches, nothing for comfort or praise or promotion, but is simply determined to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncomfortable enemy because his body, which you can always conquer, gives you so little purchase upon his soul."—PROF. GILBERT MURRAY on Mahatma Gandhi.

India and New Zealand.

One would have expected that, after the recent Kenya decision which has lacerated the hearts of all Indians without exception, the proposition brought forward by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Corporation for the exclusion of Colonial insurance companies from the patronage of the Municipal Corporation, would be passed without any discussion. But, unfortunately, over this question there was a long discussion and the Municipal Commissioner, who always complains that he is very hard-worked and yet finds time to write a letter to a New Zealand Minister asking him to acquaint the Corporation with the diverse benefits conferred on Indians in that Dominion, led the attack against the policy enunciated by the Corporation. The New Zealand Minister has defined the position of Indians in his Dominion and has quoted the certificate given by Mr. Sastri to that Dominion. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Sastri is a born optimist, although his optimism has been given a rude shock recently. As against Mr. Sastri's testimony, his countrymen have the instance of the treatment accorded to Mr. Manilal Doctor in that Dominion, when he took refuge there from the persecutions of the Fijian authorities. As for the Minister's assurance that Indians enjoy the same status as other British subjects, save in one minor respect, one would like to know whether the necessity to take out a permit to enter the Dominion, which obtains in the case of Indians, under Section 5, Immigration Restriction Act, 1920, obtains also in the case of immigrants of British birth. If the necessity obtains only in the case of Indians and other Asiatics, in spite of their being British subjects, is not such a provision in the law a badge of their racial and political "inferiority" to the White races? And as for the permits themselves, one knows how they are usually withheld by the authorities on the flimsiest grounds. The Minister writes of reciprocity, but when the door of India lies open to all New Zealanders, is it not the duty of the Dominion to throw its door also open to Indians in a similar manner? Why does it require a permit from Indians to enter its territory? Is not all talk of "reciprocity" in such circumstances mere camouflage?

A Champion of Autocracy.

The Hyderabad State has found at least one champion in its proscription of the "Hindu" and that is that great protagonist of "peace and order"—the "Englishman." Defending the action of the State, this journal says that "it is not the 'duty' of any journal to lend its columns to stirring up controversy in a neighbouring State, or to the abuse of its officials. Such journals ought to be prohibited in the interests of peace and order." We suppose the columns of our Calcutta contemporary are immaculately clean of any attempts to stir up "controversy" in Indian States or attacks on their officials. A reference to the files of the "Englishman" ought to convince any one who is sceptic on the point. The journal knows very well that it and its ilk have little to fear at the hands of Indian States, as the immunity which they enjoy in British India is as a matter of course extended to them in all Indian States. The "Englishman" knows further that if it or any other Anglo-Indian journal were to be proscribed, all of them would set up such a howl that few Indian States would have the temerity to face it. Hence the Calcutta journal, from its safe position, can afford to cry "shabash!" to autocracy in these States, when it is a question of Indian journals being made the victims. The attitude of our contemporary, however, does it little credit for its chivalry towards a brother-journalist. The virus of Imperialism has obviously dulled its finer sensibilities.

Childish Sentiments.

But the "Englishman", not resting content with putting the Hyderabad State on the back for its foolish action, has proceeded to indulge in some characteristically silly sentiments about the fate of journals like the "Hindu" under Swaraj. It says: "There is no reason to suppose that a Swaraj Government will be less sensitive of its dignity than these States, and extremist journals can hardly assert that it will be less solicitous for the preservation of order. But as they appear to claim the right to criticise all Governments they are bound to criticise the Swaraj regime, with the probable result that their circulation will be prohibited not merely in one or two States but throughout India!" Unless the "Swaraj" which the "Englishman" has in mind is an autocracy modelled on the Czarist regime, the journal should know that under a responsible Government which the Indian people are struggling to see established, no journal need fear any restriction of its freedom unless some guilt, provable in a regular tribunal of justice, has been brought home to it. We never heard that the Government of Mr. Lloyd George had proscribed the "Times" and the "Daily Mail" for the latter's violent and scurrilous attacks on it and it cannot be for a moment contended that the criticism of the Hyderabad Durbar which had appeared in the "Hindu" approached in either venom or vulgarity the attacks which were published in the "Times" and the "Daily Mail."

Dr. Paranjpye and Art-Education.

Mr. O. C. Gangoly writes from Calcutta:—

"I am inclined to agree with the writer of your "Art Notes" in the issue of your paper of the 27th instant in the comments that he makes on Dr. Paranjpye's electioneering campaign as to his "achievements" in the sphere of art-education in Bombay. One cannot congratulate the eminent Minister of Education in choosing this item in his election campaign. If the Bombay School of Art, under its new Principal, Mr. Solomon, is showing life and vigour, the credit belongs to the Principal, and not to any initiative from the Education Department. We are looking forward to the day when the Education Department will take a real initiative in the matter of art-education and devise a policy of its own on the basis of a great responsibility that it owes to the public. At present it has no policy—unless it be one of *laissez faire*, for the Education Department seems to have, for ever, delegated its conscience in the matter, to the Principal of the School of Art, who finds himself in a very embarrassing position with the limited resources at his disposal and the ordinary duties that attach to his post. In fact, the function of the School of Art, as it stands, at present, is grievously misunderstood. It is expected to perform functions for which it is not provided with adequate staff or equipment. The ordinary function of such schools is, or ought to be, to train practical artists and craftsmen. It cannot take upon itself the general cultural education in art which is the real function of the Education Department and the university."

A Pathetic Fallacy.

Mr. Gangoly proceeds:—"It is a notorious fact that the Indian Universities have supported a systematic boycott of the development of the aesthetic faculties. The Calcutta University has attempted, during the last few years, to remove this reproach, but the other universities, including the new ones, have persisted in their boycott, and are still refusing to recognize the place of the cultivation of the Fine Arts in the educational curriculum. The educated youth from the College comes out, through his educational course with a carefully cultivated ignorance of the cultural "values" of the masterpieces of the Fine Arts. He is made familiar with the masterpieces of Literature, but no facilities are provided to develop his faculties of judging or appreciating the masterpieces of Fine Art. The great spiritual heritage in Art is a sealed book to him. With his aesthetic faculties absolutely undeveloped and untrained, he is unable to judge, understand or appreciate a work of art, and has no aesthetic hunger to fulfil or satisfy. He has no demand on the artist and is not qualified to judge, inspire, or influence him. There is, practically speaking, no educated art-public making a demand on the artists who can only live in a really intellectual and spiritual relationship with an appreciative public,—(apart from all question of patronage of the sordid economic kind, for, uneducated, non-intellectual, patronage may do more harm than good to the artist). As things stand at present an artist has to lead a desolate existence unrelated to a public capable of appreciating his works or of stimulating his best efforts. He lives in a society which has no aesthetic thirst to cater to—no aesthetic ideal demanding expression. The true relationship of the artist to his public is reversed, and we sometimes meet with the pathetic spectacle of the artist making a hopeless effort of creating a public for his works out of the unsympathetic, vulgar, and uncultured crowd that goes to swell the rank of "aesthetic phillistines" in India. Mr. Solomon can send out qualified and well-equipped artists and craftsmen, by hundreds, but they could never thrive intellectually or economically, without the support and inspiration of a sympathetic and an educated public. They fight an impossible fight for a few years and then die out. The "death-rate" of these potential artists will offer a very interesting commentary on the situation. Mr. Solomon could provide the technical equipment for the potential artist, no could never undertake the education of "a public" to understand and appreciate the artist. *This is the "pathetic fallacy" of art-education in India.* If Dr. Pranjpye is serious in his claim for any responsibility in the matter, it is due to him and his department, advised by an expert committee, to devise a practical scheme for providing a training for the culture of the aesthetic faculty for our university youths. I doubt very much if his electorate will ever make this demand on him. His responsibility, therefore, becomes all the more onerous and calls for immediate measures on his own initiative."

Dr. Paranjpye's Opportunity.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye is reported to have stated at Ahmedabad the other day that on the Kenya question he felt as strongly as any other Indian. Here is an opportunity for him to translate his feelings into action. We understand that of the two lakhs of rupees sanctioned by the Bombay Legislative Council about Rs. 65,000 will remain unspent at the end of March 1923 and will have to be placed before the next Council for vote, as an item of the budget of the Industries Department. It is understood that the Advisory Committee attached to this Department has declared itself against the inclusion of the item in the budget. If, as Dr. Paranjpye assures us, he feels the Kenya insult strongly, it is his duty to accept the decision of the Committee and refuse to include the item in the budget for next year.

The Dev Samaj.

Among the religious movements which came into existence in this country during the last fifty years and which have kept up their vigour undiminished to the present day the movement inaugurated by Pandit S. N. Agnihotri of Lahore in 1887, under the name of the Dev Samaj, with the object of "establishing the reign of Truth and Goodness on this earth by bringing about higher changes in the hearts of men", is not the least remarkable. As in the case of most religious movements born in India, the Dev Samaj too, when launched into existence, included in its fold but a few votaries, comprising the founder and some associates. But to-day the Samaj has branches not only all over the Punjab but also in other provinces. An idea of the growth of the activities of the Samaj can be had from the fact that it had last year 101 whole-time workers engaged in propagating its doctrines. The Samaj is not an exclusively religious body, but devotes its energies in a large measure to the spread of education and social reform in the country. It conducts three high schools, of which one is for girls, four schools for the "depressed" classes, four for criminal tribes and thirteen other middle and primary schools for boys and girls. The reclamation work which the Samaj has been carrying on among the Sansis, a notorious criminal tribe, in Sialkot District, is stated to be of a very creditable character. We have referred already to the four schools established by the Samaj for their benefit. A large number of members of the tribe are reported to have given up theft, eating of carcases, use of intoxicants and other undesirable habits and to have taken to peaceful industrial pursuits. Side by side with such reclamation work the Samaj labours for social reform in the community in a variety of directions, such as discouragement of early marriage, extravagant expenses on marriage, funeral and other domestic occasions, undue purdah, enforced widowhood, nautches and so on. The work of the Samaj will have the sympathy of every well-wisher of the country and we have little doubt that the appeal for help which it is making will be responded to by the public in a generous measure.

Compulsory Education in Bombay.

It is more than eight months now since the Municipal Corporation resolved to introduce compulsory primary education in two wards in the city and asked Government to give their sanction to the scheme. The Education Department is now presided over by one of the shining lights of Western Indian liberalism, and that gentleman is unable to arrive at any definite decision in the matter. He seems unable to make up his mind whether he should keep the promises which were given by the Government to the Corporation, or break them. The plea that the Corporation has delayed replying to certain questions by the Government cannot avail, because these questions do not materially affect the issue and need not prevent Government from arriving at a decision. In the meantime, compulsory education cannot be introduced in the F. and G Wards of Bombay. The Schools Committee of the Corporation, which should have the handling of the whole matter, seems to be kept in darkness, and a sort of *imperium in imperio* is formed. While all this correspondence is going on, the Educational Minister is having a kind of triumphal march through the Presidency wooing the voters to persuade them to give him a new lease of life. It would be well for him to tell his voters, in the course of his orations, what practical effect has been given to the measure for making education compulsory in this Presidency, which is advertised as a proud achievement of the Liberals.

EMPIRE AND INDIA.

PREMIER'S PLATITUDES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OPENS.

ANOTHER "IMPERIAL ASSET."

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S EFFUSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Imperial Conference opened in grey drizzle. The crowd in Downing Street was large enough to necessitate the attention of the police. Hundreds of photographers made wild rushes to the door of Number Ten as the delegates arrived. Mr. Baldwin and the Duke of Devonshire were early on the scene. Mr. Massey was the first Dominion representative to arrive and after that the order of appearance was Lord Curzon, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, Lord Peel, Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharaja of Alwar, the latter with his secretaries attired in gorgeous Oriental robes, Mr. Dalal, Mr. Mackenzie King, and the Newfoundland representative Mr. Warren, General Smuts with his Ministers, Messrs. Burton and De Wet, and lastly the Free State delegates President Cosgrave and Mr. Fitzgerald. All the conferees arrived in motor cars carrying flags of the various Dominions. It is noteworthy that the sole exception to the conventional top hat this morning was General Smuts' grey trilby. Mr. Baldwin welcomed each delegate individually in the Cabinet Room.—Reuter.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION REVIEWED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A Conference communique says Mr. Baldwin gave a general review of the international and imperial situation. Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Massey, General Smuts, Mr. Warren, President Cosgrave and the Maharaja of Alwar briefly replied. The speeches will be published fully in the evening. Mr. Mackenzie King moved and Mr. Massey seconded an address of respectful greeting and fidelity to the King hoping their Majesties would long be spared to strengthen the ties of love and devotion uniting the peoples of the British Commonwealth. This was passed unanimously as was a resolution of sympathy with the old and faithful Ally, Japan. The resolution held out the confident expectation that Japan would rapidly recover to pursue the great part she was destined to fill in the world.

Reuter understands the Dominion delegates were most impressed with Mr. Baldwin's lucidity and comprehensiveness. Their detailed replies have been deferred till Wednesday when an explanation of the British case will be completed by Lord Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire. On Wednesday the Duke of Devonshire will open with a statement on the Crown Colonies.

Reuter understands that the replies of the Dominions to Mr. Baldwin though short were on a very high plane, the Maharaja of Alwar's speech making a particular impression.

Reuter understands that the Dominions' delegates are of opinion that the Conference has opened under very happy auspices. The speeches of the Dominions' representatives clearly bore evidence of the desire of all to cooperate in every way to make the conference a success.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Baldwin in the opening speech very heartily welcomed the delegates and pointed out that with the exception of General Smuts Mr. Massey and Lord Curzon, who had taken an important part in the Conferences since 1917, the delegates except Mr. Burton were attending the Conference for the first time. He cordially welcomed President Cosgrave and his colleagues also Mr. Mackenzie King upon whom he said, they would rely to continue the high traditions of his predecessors. They would be especially glad to benefit by his knowledge of industrial problems. Mr. Warren was no stranger to England nor Mr. De Wet whom he cordially greeted. He remarked that Mr. Bruce was unable to be present at the opening deliberations, but they would welcome him in a few days. It was a great pleasure to have with them distinguished representatives of the Indian Empire. The Maharajah of Alwar was widely known as an enlightened ruler deeply interested in the educational and material progress of his State which rendered valuable help in men and money in the war. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had long been a conspicuous figure in Indian life as a brilliant lawyer and a wise statesman.

HISTORY OF REPARATIONS.

Reviewing the history of the Reparations problem since May 1921 Mr. Baldwin emphasised, there was no difference of opinion among the Allies on the principle that Germany should be made to pay to the utmost limit of her capacity. Government had no easy task in carrying out the policy of neither helping nor hindering the action of the Allies, but he dared to hope they had succeeded in maintaining strict neutrality. The notes exchanged between Britain and France since the January Conference had more and more revealed an honest divergence of opinion with regard to the best method of obtaining reparations and advancing the cause of peace of Europe. The divergence reflected differences of temperament and outlook in the two nations which it would be foolish to ignore, but the last 20 years had shown that they were not incompatible with a whole-hearted co-operation in the face of a grave danger. Government had strained every nerve to preserve the solidarity of the Allies, especially the Entente, believing that any Anglo-French rupture might postpone the peace of Europe. Government's patience in trying to preserve the good relations with France had laid them open to the charges of indecision and weakness, but at least it testified to their wish to act, in the words of Disraeli as "moderating, mediatory power" in the Councils of Europe and ardent desire to preserve friendship with France. They seemed at present to be entering a new phase with the collapse of the German passive resistance, which appeared to be imminent. When he met M. Poincare in Paris he did not venture to predict how the new situation would develop. But it was clear to them in Paris and became daily clearer that it was only by the closest co-operation and complete confidence of the Allies in each other that the settlement of Europe's difficulties could be hoped for. He added that Lord Curzon would make a fuller statement on the situation when foreign affairs were discussed later in the week.

GRECO-ITALIAN CRISIS.

Referring to the Italo-Greek crisis Mr. Baldwin drew particular attention to the very useful and effective part played by the League of Nations. The Members of the Council of the League deserved the greatest credit for placing the permanent interests of peace above what might have seemed the immediate interests of the League. Had the League not existed and not acted as it did, resort to arms would almost inevitably have occurred. The moderation and common sense shown by the League in very trying circumstances had strengthened its hold upon the confidence of reasoning men everywhere. They had every reason to be satisfied with the part played by the British Empire delegations at Geneva contributing to this happy result.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

Dealing with the Turkish treaty, the Premier was of opinion that after hearing the statement of Lord Curzon on the matter the delegates would agree that the treaty not only safeguarded the essential interests of the British Empire without damaging British prestige, but had done something to reconcile different national and religious interests which so often troubled that quarter of the world, and might have laid the foundation of a period of comparative tranquility and economic reconstruction.

DEBT TO AMERICA.

Referring to the debt to America he emphasised the burden was very heavy amounting to seven pence in the pound on the income tax. The repayment would demand all their energies, but the funding was the only course consistent with the supreme standard of British credit and the essential preliminary to the restoration of normal economic life of the world. "Debts of great nations must be recognised if the foundations of commercial progress are to stand" said Mr. Baldwin.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Referring to the Imperial defence, Mr. Baldwin said that the results of the Washington Conference were exceeding the most sanguine expectation and were in not a small measure due to the last Imperial Conference and the successful co-operation of the British Empire Delegation.

Referring to the decision to reinforce defensive air forces, Mr. Baldwin reiterated the willingness of his government to cooperate with other governments in limiting air armaments.

Dealing with the effects of the post-war unsettlement, Mr. Baldwin said that unhappily the recent revival of trade had been checked. He pointed out there were still a million and a quarter unemployed compared with a little over a million and a half when the last Conference met. The question of the inter-Imperial trade was one of the most important items on the agenda. He was confident they would be able to devise mutually advantageous measures by way of redistributing the population, improving transport and means of communication generally, and increasing facilities for the growth of the trade within the Empire.

The economic condition of Europe made it essential that they should turn their eyes elsewhere. The resources of the Empire were boundless and the need for their rapid development was clamant. He trusted they would not separate before agreeing upon the first steps to create an ample supply of those raw materials on which trade would depend. Population necessarily followed such an extension, and that in turn led to the general expansion of business from which alone could come improvement in the material condition of the people.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Surveying the situation in Europe Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

RHINELAND SEPARATISTS.

POLICE CHARGE ON DEMONSTRATORS.

ALLEGATION AGAINST FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says, "revolting savagery" is the term applied in a French communique to the conduct of the German police in pursuing and shooting the Separatist demonstrators after firing on the demonstration without provocation, though the occupation authorities ordered them to remain in the barsucks. The communique says, sixty were wounded, of which twenty-three were serious and taken to the Hospital. The French troops restored order at six in the evening and prohibited the passage of traffic after that when they were busy arresting the police. It is also alleged high officials were involved in the disorder. The communique declares, four thousand Communists were drawn up half a mile from the demonstration and did not intervene.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement says, the police did not intervene at Dusseldorf until several of their officers had been maltreated and one shot by the Separatists. The latter summoned the French military who disarmed the police and afterwards permitted them to be ill-treated.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Dusseldorf.—The French authorities announce that 17 Germans were killed in yesterday's Separatist disorders comprising twelve civilians, three security police two blue police; 91 Germans are being treated in hospital. Three hundred were able to go home after their wounds had been dressed. Two Frenchmen were slightly wounded. French authorities have arrested on a charge of responsibility for the incidents, Regierung, the President, Dr. Hans, the Chief of the German Police Dr. Fobbler the Chief Commissioner of Police, Vollenberg and two officers of the security police.—Reuter.

KUESTRAIN ADVENTURE.

NO NEWS OWING TO CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Berlin.—In a communique with regard to the revolt at Kuestrin, the Reichwehr Ministry says through the energetic action of the Reichswehr, the commandant was speedily the master of the situation and reinforcements will not be required. Owing to rigorous censorship little is known with regard to what is happening, but the Nationalist insurgents were probably supported by the Communists. There are indications that the situation is graver than the communique admits. There are no details with regard to casualties, but it is stated there has been no bloodshed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Berlin.—An Official communique states that the Kuestrain adventure has come to a speedy end. Four hundred rebels, including leaders, have been captured and disarmed.—Reuter.

DISSOLUTION OF SOCIALIST DEFENCE BODIES.

LONDON October 2.

Munich.—A Decree issued dissolve all Socialist or Communist defence bodies and confiscates their arms and munitions. The Hitlerite journal "Voelkische Beobacheter" was published to-day in defiance of the order issued on 29th September by Herr Gessler, the Minister for Defence, suppressing it for publishing an article foreshadowing the proclamation of monarchy in Bavaria. Von Lossow has been ordered from Berlin to occupy the printing offices of the paper if it reappears.—Reuter.

I. M. S. CAPTAIN ASSASSINATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, October 2.

News has reached here that Captain Baker Jones of the Indian Medical Service was assassinated yesterday by a Waziri fanatic near Loralai.

PT. MALAVIYA ILL.

Pandit Malaviya, who is here, has been ill for some days. He is recovering and the doctor has advised him complete rest.

PT. MOTILAL'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS SON.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, October 2.

The recently published message under the orders of the Government of India to the effect that Pandit Motilal Nehru was allowed to see his son on 27th September did not fully convey the facts of the case. The Pandit having complied with the Administrator's terms by giving a written undertaking to refrain from political activity during his visit to Nabha was permitted by the Administrator to see his son under the usual conditions governing interviews with the under-trial prisoners.

An Antwerp message says that the German steamer "Sturmfels" from Calcutta for Hamburg has run aground in the fog in Schelat. Attempts to tow the vessel off have been unsuccessful and she is being lightened.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALLIED EVACUATION.

PROTOCOL SIGNED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Constantinople.—The Allied generals and Selaheddin-Adil the Military Governor of Constantinople this morning signed the protocol for the evacuation of Constantinople which has now been practically completed. The Turks have expressed their satisfaction at the promptnes and orderliness of the withdrawal which has passed off without unpleasant incident. After the ceremony of saluting the flags to-morrow the Generals will embark. General Harrington will go aboard the "Arabic" which will be saluted by the Fleet which will then follow in her wake.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RETURNS FROM CANADA.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Calgary, (Alberta).—The Prince of Wales has left his ranch. In a farewell speech to his employees he said he would revisit Canada at the earliest possible moment. The townspeople at the station shouted "Don't forget to come back."—Reuter.

NO CONVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Replying to the Labour demand for an immediate meeting of Parliament Mr. Baldwin says the Government are continuing to give their attention to the Ruhr and unemployment and are of opinion that the situation is not such as to render advisable any modification of arrangements for assembling Parliament.—Reuter.

CLAN LINER RUNS ASHORE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Clan Liner, "Clan Macmaster," bound from Glasgow to Liverpool with a cargo *en route* for the East ran ashore in dense fog on a rock at the north entrance to the Sound between the Calf of Man and Isle of Man. She has been badly holed in the region of the engine room. A Liverpool salvage boat is in attendance.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO DEPORTATION OF IRISHMEN.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS AWARDED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The settlement of the claims of forty Irish deportees, residents in Scotland and mostly in Glasgow, for compensation for wrongful arrest, deportation and detention at Mountjoy, Dublin, has been announced by a tribunal in Glasgow. Altogether £594354 was claimed and £17092 awarded.—Reuter.

JERUSALEM MUSLIMS.

A DELEGATION TO INDIA.

LONDON, October 2.

Jerusalem.—A Delegation headed by the Mufti of Haifa is leaving for India to-day. It has been sent by the Muslim Supreme Council to collect funds for the repair of "the Mosque of Omar" (Kubbet-al-Sakhra) and the Mosque Al-Aksa, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on 19th October.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

LONDON, October 2.

Berne.—The Federal Council has decided in favour of ratification of the Opium Convention. Instead of submitting the Opium Bill to the Federal Assembly, the Council will ask the Assembly simply to vote ratification in order to avoid delay.—Reuter.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

At to-day's hearing of the Alipore conspiracy case before the Additional District Magistrate further evidence was recorded corroborating the approver's statement regarding the dacoity at Kona. The driver of the taxi car engaged by the accused in this dacoity corroborated the approver in the main details. He said that after the car was engaged, he drove the accused to Howrah. From there he went to Bantra and from there to Kona. When the car was nearing the destination some dacoits threatened him at the point of a revolver, tied him hand and foot and gagged him. At Kona in the course of the dacoity he heard shots being fired and saw accused come running and drive the car towards Calcutta. On the way back he was thrown off the car near a bridge.

In reply to the defence-counsel, the approver who was recalled to identify certain exhibits said since he had given evidence he had been sitting in the court daily during the trial. This morning the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Kidd had a talk with him for about a minute, but it was not about this case. The case was adjourned.

An Agra message of 2nd October says:—

Ajmeri, the famous Agra butcher who was committed to the Court of session Judge by the City Magistrate of Agra in connection with the Agra riots cases applied through the counsel for release on bail. The application was rejected by the Judge.

FIFTY-FOURTH BIRTH-DAY

AND 573RD DAY OF IMPRISONMENT.

WHAT INDIA OUGHT TO DO.

CARRY ON NON-COOPERATION PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO MAHATMA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Khatao Mansions, Girgaum, to celebrate the fifty-fourth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding. The spacious compound around the mansions was filled to its utmost capacity by people who listened to the addresses with rapt attention. Unfortunately the tranquillity and smoothness of the proceedings were disturbed by a sudden paroxysm of temper on the part of Mr. Nowroji Panthki who at the top of his voice denounced Mr. Ranchordas Gandhi when he advised people to cultivate nonviolence and not to shout "shame" on those who vote address for the Governor. Mr. Panthki got excited at this and in a fit of temper which was not smoothed down despite presistent pacific efforts of several volunteers and leaders, kept on shouting with all his might that the citizens had a right to go to the Municipal Corporation hall and cry "shame" and make demonstrations. He asked the President to allow him to address the meeting which request was refused and the meeting was dissolved.

INSPIRATION OF HIS LIFE.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said they had assembled that evening to celebrate the birth day of Mahatma Gandhi and it was but right that they should review his career and activity of life that day so that they might get an inspiration from his life to follow his example. Mahatma Gandhi's life could be divided into two parts, viz: (1) His career of agitation in South Africa where he so successfully launched passive resistance and his political activity in India. During the famine period in Gujerat it was Mahatma Gandhi who captured the hearts of the masses and agriculturists and launched passive resistance there. The Government of Bombay which was unbending all this time bent down before the united soul force of the peasants of Gujerat who resisted the unjust demands of the Bombay Government in respect of land revenue. Hardly this episode had passed and another incident of far serious gravity occurred in the massacre at Amritsar, called the "Punjab wrongs" in popular parlance. Mahatma Gandhi exhorted the people not to get excited and again here too he trained the people to bring into play their soul force against the iron will and might of the Government and they all knew with what result. The gospel of non-violent non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi had gone far and wide beyond the four corners of India and since the non-violent non-cooperation was started several books were written by eminent publicists in Europe and America on the marvellous effect of the soul force. Even Germany, an empire which believed in the principle of "tooth for tooth and eye for eye," followed Mahatma's doctrine and the whole world knew how it baffled France for so many months which no violent armed attack would have done. If India followed the principles of Mahatma Gandhi only for a year or two faithfully, he was sure Swaraj would hasten to them instead of their agitating for swaraj so unsuccessfully.

CLOSE THE RANKS.

M. Puntambeker then said Mahatma Gandhi had given them a master key not only to get swaraj but also to release him but so far unfortunately they were divided in its correct application. His constructive programme was itself the masterful and powerful key but their division had so far delayed its marvellous effect. After the demise of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, a movement was afoot to elect Mahatma Gandhi as Gokhale's successor but he felt that the adherents of the Servants of India Society and the people were not ready to follow his advice in the matter of carrying out Mr. Gokhale's programme in respect of compulsory primary education and therefore he declined the honour to succeed Gokhale. The Mahatma who had so successfully changed the laws of a country like South Africa would have by his masterly effort got realised the age-long desire of Gokhale but he (Mahatma Gandhi) knew the weakness of his followers, otherwise India would have got primary education long long ago. On that auspicious day of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday therefore all of them should close their ranks, sink their differences and follow him implicitly to carry out the programme which he had placed before the country.

SOUL FORCE.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said Mahatma Gandhi challenged England saying that the soul force of India was more powerful than her (England's) mighty dreadnoughts and poisonous gas bombs. He (speaker) had always felt that like other divines of the past Mahatma Gandhi was a divine person in human shape and the world was sure to canonize him as a great saint or a prophet after a century or two. As Mahatma Gandhi was charged with the attempts to overthrow the Government of the day, so even Jesus Christ was charged with the attempt to overthrow the mighty Roman Empire, despite his assurance that His Kingdom was not of this world and that every one who believed in God had the Kingdom of God within himself. The gospel of Mahatma Gandhi of non-violence, passive resistance and soul force showed more of a divine element in him than human and it was a pity that such a great soul was incarcerated in a cell of a jail. Mahatma Gandhi was not only divine but from human side he was a great politician, logician and economiist. It is his theory that to overthrow foreign domination an economic pressure should be brought upon England that baffled the manufacturers of that country. If India put on only khaddar he was sure it would be a royal road to swaraj and freedom.

CARRYOUT MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

Mr. Natarajan said if a man attained his fifty-fourth or fifty-fifth year in the Government service he would retire on pension and perhaps with a title of Rao Bahadur or Dewan Bahadur. Mahatma Gandhi had served the public for years and on the eve of his fifty-fourth year they found him locked up in a jail at Yeravda and perhaps would be there for four or five years more unless released earlier. They should ask a question to themselves, how is it that he has been confined in a jail? Has he committed murder or perpetrated any atrocity? He is in no way inferior in respect of sanctity and purity of character than the men who sent him to jail. Then how is it that he is in jail like a common felon? The reason is that his righteous, patriotic and disinterested motives have sent him to jail. It may be a matter of satisfaction to the Governor, his Councillors and Ministers, who were our countrymen, that Mahatma Gandhi should be in jail, while some citizens of Bombay should consider voting the Governor an address. To imprison Mahatma Gandhi is not an insult to the country, but it was an insult to humanity. He hoped even now Government would see their mistake and release him and make him their best Councillor. It was no use going to the Council and make speeches there or to go to jail for the sake of suffering. What the country wanted was to carry out the programme of Mahatma Gandhi and he hoped on that auspicious day they would take his advice to heart and carry out his programme in which only lay the salvation of India.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said all the achievements of the British Empire, Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration would blot out. Mahatma Gandhi was greater than Zaglul Pasha and though the latter was released Mahatma Gandhi was still in jail. The reason was that all the Egyptians, whether Moslems or Christians or Jews were united together and demanded Zaglul Pasha's release while India was not so united. If a Governor in any other part of the civilized world had sent such a great man to jail the people would not have remained content until he had resigned his post. He was glad to see therefore the demonstration of the citizens of Bombay against voting any Municipal address to the Governor. He did not agree with his friend Mr. Patel when he said that they should not cry "shame" to those who would vote for the address. He thought that if such a thing had been attempted in a civilized country like the West the voters of such an address would have got something more than the cries of shame. It was the right of the people to make demonstration and he advised the citizens of Bombay to exercise their right by the expression of their feelings.

Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi differed from Mr. Nariman and advised the people to follow the advice of Mr. Patel. They could make a demonstration if they liked, but not cry "shame" on their opponents.

This expression sent Mr. Nowroji Panthki who was sitting behind the platform into convulsive excitement and at the top of his voice he asked the speaker to tell the people to go to the Municipal Hall and cry "shame." He asked the Chairman to allow him to speak on the matter which he refused to do. This enraged Mr. Panthki the more and in excitement and irritation he began to shout at random and several volunteers and leaders had to hold him firmly and persuaded

(Continued on page 8.)

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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GANPATI FESTIVAL AT GWALIOR.

(BY LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

Many Westerners and some of our own countrymen find it difficult to understand the reason of the strong feeling of affinity between the subjects and the Rulers of Indian States—even in States which are not well-managed. This affinity is noticeable whether the Rulers are Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs. Whatever be the religion of the rulers or the ruled, they all feel that they belong to the same race. Moreover, owing to certain traditions, and innate sympathy and a fellow feeling has grown up between the rulers and their subjects whether they belong to the same religion or to different religions. It is doubtful if such a feeling can ever be created between His Majesty's representative and Indians in British India, even if the suggestion of His Highness the Aga Khan is carried out and a scion of the Imperial House comes out to India as a Viceroy. This fellow-feeling on the part of the rulers is not confined to lip sympathy but to financial assistance and active participation in the religious ceremonies of their subjects. One has only to go to Baroda or to Gwalior during the Mohurrum to see the Maharaja Gaekwad and his officers seated on elephants leading Tazias in procession, or to see the Maharaja Scindia attending every evening the ceremonials at the State Tazia during all the days of the Mohurrum and taking part in the procession on the last two days. Similarly Muhammadan princes like the late Nawab of Junagadh or the Nawab of Palanpur have been known to show active sympathy in the religious ceremonials of their Hindu subjects. I am mentioning only the few princes with whom I have come in personal contact, but I know that similar good fellow-feeling is noticeable between the Hindu and Muhammedan rulers and their subjects in other States also.

Bhajan Saptah.

This year I had the good fortune of being present at Shivpuri during the Ganpati festival. The God Ganpati is known as having the power to remove all obstacles that may lie in the way of his devotees. As a matter of fact no Hindu can as a rule begin any auspicious function, whether social or religious, without first worshipping Ganpati. The ten days from the 4th of the bright half of Bhadarpada to the 14th are dedicated to that god, and all these days are observed as days of festival by the Hindus all over India, but especially in Mahrashtra. A few years back a political aspect was given to this festival and for some years it was looked upon as an instrument to keep up political agitation and was even mixed up with the movement known as the Shivaji Cult. We in Bombay are reminded of this festival by the Ganpati processions chiefly on the 8th, 11th, and the 14th of the month for the immersion of the idols of Ganpati in the sea at Chowpatty. To understand, however, the meaning of the festival one must go inside a Hindu home and see how the worship is being conducted. In Gwalior the Maharaja Scindia combines the Ganpati festival with a ceremony called the Bhajan Saptah (seven days for continuous singing of hymns.) Early in the morning of the 4th is performed the ceremony of installing Ganpati as well as the idol of Lord Sri Krishna. From that time twelve parties composed of seven or eight persons go on singing hymns before these idols for two hours each; the Bhajans are thus incessantly being sing for all the twenty-four hours While singing hymns, the whole party keeps standing before the gods. The same rule does not apply to the audience, all of whom usually sit. The Maharaja Scindia leads one of the parties and he actually stands before the gods for two hours singing the various hymns most of which are composed by his step-brother Balwant Bhaiya Saheb Al. Hindus are allowed to come and listen to the Bhajanas and people belonging to all classes from the richest to the poorest come in, specially during two hours that the Maharaja's party is singing the Bhajanas. The Maharaja has a splendid voice and it is a pleasure to hear the soul-stirring hymns as sung by him. He seems to be an adept in Indian music: at least his singing is heard with rapt attention.

Rare Devotion.

This however is not his chief qualification in my opinion. What appealed to me was that he sometimes was so much carried away by the devotional songs that a real ecstatic look was noticeable on his face. I may add that at first it appeared to me that this look might be done to excellent acting but after a time I could not help realising that it was due to real devotion, and that for the time being he lost himself in the pleasures of practically seeing his God. It could be seen that some of the audience noticed that look on the Maharaja's face, as most of them were watching him very attentively. In some rare cases one could almost see a current of magnetism pass from the Maharaja to some members of the audience; but that was rare. Most of the audience merely enjoyed the music or appeared gratified at the democratic spirit of the Maharaja who during these two hours was on a same level as themselves. It was a pleasure to see the Maharaja's young princess, a child of nine or ten, taking active part in all the ceremony and standing for two hours with the Maharaja. With such education that princess will always be an Indian to the core, whatever Western education she may receive hereafter; we want our young princes and princesses to be trained up similarly. The Bhajana Saptha combined to the Ganesh festival is a *live* thing in Gwalior and keeps up the devotional sentiments of the people. Perhaps some Indians with modern ideals of religion may say that such singing cannot be called real Religion. To them I suggest a visit to Gwalior during the next Ganpati festival to attend the Bhajana Saptha with an open mind and then frankly say whether he did not feel that the Maharaja at least saw his God on certain occasions.

EMPIRE AND INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

Baldwin said that the size of the armies and the money spent on munitions were greater than in 1914. The economic solidarity had been rent asunder. Was it not amazing, he asked, that all efforts should not be directed towards reconstruction? His only consolation was to recall that history at least reflected the unity of our own Empire and the deep universal desire of our people for peace. In this connection Mr. Baldwin referred to the growing international moral sense as revealed in the proceedings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the existence of a powerful friend of peace in the United States, and finally that the League of Nations in whose name they were assembled, namely, the British Commonwealth, was far greater, as Gen. Smuts had once truly said, than any Empire which had existed—"A dynamic system growing and evolving all time towards new destinies."

Mr. Baldwin declared that the Empire was a natural, spontaneous product not only for its own necessaries but for those of the mankind. He said, "Before me I see men who together can speak for the world Commonwealth containing one quarter of the mankind. Like a network of steel embedded in concrete, this Commonwealth holds more than itself together. Dissolve these ties and the civilisation itself would collapse. We stand here on an equal footing. No Government present can bind the rest. We can act with effect so far as we agree and no further. But we shall achieve an agreement and so strengthen the bond uniting us. It is for us each and all to seek how to relieve not only our own difficulties and troubles but those of a distracted world. The British Empire cannot live for itself alone. Its strength as a Commonwealth of nations will grow in so far as they united to bear burdens of those weaker and less fortunate than themselves."

LACKING IN POLICY.

LONDON, October 1.

Mr. Baldwin read his speech at the Conference. It had been studiously edited and was regarded by listeners as a little overcareful, but on the whole it made a favourable impression. Many papers, however, particularly those who expected that more light would be thrown on the Prime Minister's recent interview with M. Poincare at Paris, are clearly disappointed, and they criticise the speech as not being illuminative. They accuse the Government of lacking in policy to assert British views against the French with reference to Germany.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S SUCCESS.

The "Daily Express" lobby correspondent says that a great personal success has been won at the Conference by the Maharaja of Alwar by his breadth of outlook and dignity. The sense of his speech impressed all the delegates and was of real value to the atmosphere of debate.—Reuter.

Mr. Baldwin mentioned that Curzon would at a later date deal more fully with foreign affairs.

REFERENCE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 1

Referring to India Mr. Baldwin said this great country stands at the moment in special need of all the sympathetic understanding we can give her. She is engaged under the British guidance in the stupendous task of educating one-fifth of the human race to bear the burdens and privileges of responsible government and the period of transition between the old traditional regime and the emergence of self-governing institutions must necessarily be both delicate and difficult. Moreover her relationship with the other component elements of the British Commonwealth presents a problem at once complex and critical, for in it are involved the contact of civilisations so varied in history and tradition and the future harmony of the East and the West I am convinced we may look with confidence for the cooperation not merely of the peoples of India themselves, but also in so far as may lie in their power of the Dominion Governments.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Maharajah of Alwar said he came as the nominated representative of the Princes of India who perhaps were best known for their united loyalty and attachment to the throne. But to-day he was privileged to speak in the name of three hundred millions of people of India, on behalf of one of the oldest civilisations in the Empire but who in the race of self-government had still much leeway to make up. In the name of India he thanked Mr. Baldwin for the very felicitous terms in which he had welcomed them on bhalf of the British Cabinet. He thanked Mr. Baldwin, and through him those on whose behalf Mr. Baldwin spoke, for the expressions of goodwill for India. He said "I thank you all, friends, for the hopes expressed that the Conference may achieve harmonious results. I can only say I sincerely share that hope myself." He then thanked the Premier for the kind remarks about him and his State. He appreciated them particularly as he took them to be compliments paid to his order through him as their representative.

PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

The Maharajah of Alwar asked what was to be their attitude? Surely it was on this factor that the ultimate results of the Conference would mainly depend. The answer he received to his qestion was in unhesitating terms. Surely was not the Conference composed of brother delegates from the sister Dominions? "We assemble," said the Maharajah, "round the hub of the Empire as members of a family of nations all united in one cause, namely the uplift of the British Empire. We are all cemented together by one force, namely the British Crown." The war had left the aftermath of which the Premier had given very lucid expression. The wounds and sores were still festering in many parts of the world. "With little sacrifice, a little toleration, a little understanding all this world can, I firmly believe, still be made the playground for God's children. With a little willingness to give—and it does not require much willingness to take—mountains can certainly be converted into molehills."

Continuing the Maharajah said "on the completion of the Conference I would ask myself—would we rather say we were able to achieve and gain this or that for our individual country or that we were in the privileged position being able to subscribe however little or great it was for the unity of the British Empire? It will be a proud moment indeed if we can subscribe to the latter sentiments eventually. I don't mean to say that there won't be questions during our discussions and deliberations on which there may be differences of opinion or on which it will be our responsibility to seek again for our individual territories and nationalities but in carrying out that responsibility all we have to remember is that we have something greater to look to than our own country namely the British Empire and that there is something greater than the British Empire namely humanity. Why is it than we wish to subscribe our little quota to make the British Empire, which is already great, if possible greater? It is because we like to believe that we will be with every individual component part working out our own destiny in mutual harmony and even with all our different nationalities, creeds, castes and religions that the British Empire is going to fulfil its great object in leading humanity not only towards peace and right understanding but ultimately towards the great divinity of which after all each of us is but an active spark. That at least is my idea of the attitude to the Conference to fulfil it shall be my endeavour."—Reuter.

SHARE IN COMMON BURDENS.

Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada) emphasised Canada's desire to help solve the common problems. He laid stress on the advantages of publicity in giving the Dominions' parliaments the fullest information. He heartily endorsed Mr. Baldwin's desire that the Conference should contribute towards the peace and justice of the World.

Mr. Massey (New Zealand) hoped that the Conference would succeed in doing something definitely to solve as many as possible of the problems which had arisen.

General Smuts (South Africa), like other speakers, extended particular welcome to the Irish delegates, whose presence shewed what good-will could effect. General Smuts urged that the Conference, without threats, should speak with a voice that would be listened to in the affairs of the World-Empire and that would exert itself to the full in order to assist in the settlement of Europe.

General Smuts further urged the necessity of supporting the League of Nations, which had come with credit and strengthened its position out of the Italian crisis. General Smuts considered that, without any revolutionary departure from England's settled fiscal policy, much could be done to foster inter-Imperial trade. He hoped the Conference would register the great advance in that direction, but naturally it would take many years before the Empire could take the place of Europe in Britain's trade. He pointed out that the outer Empire also needed the re-establishment of trade with Europe.

Mr. Cosgrave (Irish Free State) underlined the Irish delegates' good faith and earnest desire to assist in solving the problems and said they were prepared to shoulder the common burdens.

Mr. Warren (Newfoundland) and the Maharaja of Alwar also replied.—Reuter.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

TO MEET TODAY.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Lumley has been appointed Secretary to the Advisory Committee for the Crown Colonies at the Economic Conference which wil meet to-morrow.

The Dominion delegates generally deprecate the idea that the conference will yield serious decisions. They emphasise this is an important family Council which should be most valuable in framing a common policy especially in relation to the pending international questions. Most definite decisions are likely to emanate from the Economic Conference which will deal *inter alia* with the important questions of detail arising out of the general Imperial policy. —Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

LONDON, October 2.

There was very full attendance of delegates and experts at the opening meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference at the Cabinet Offices in Whitehall at eleven this morning. Mr. Warren (Newfoundland) was the first to arrive, followed by a member of the Indian delegation, Mr. Innes, Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme, the Irish delegates, Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada), General Smuts (South Africa), Mr. Massey (New Zealand), the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Nevilla Chamberlain.—Reuter.

HINDU SABHA BRANCH AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, October 2.

A meeting of some of the Hindus of Ahmedabad was held last night in the local Arya Samaj temple when a resolution was passed to open a branch of the Hindu Mahasabha and speeches were delivered exhorting the Hindus to organise themselves for self reform and self defence as well as for social service of all the communities in times of emergency.

Sir Sankaran Nair has left for Bombay *en route* to the Punjab in connection with the O'Dwyer libel suit.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu lost his daughter and had to postpone his visit to Darjeeling where he was proceeding on official business. The deceased was the wife of Kumar P. Deb, the son of the late Raja Benoy Krishna Deb of Sovabazar. (A. P.)

FIFTY-FOURTH BIRTH-DAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

him to cool down, but he would not. The audience then began to disperse and the Chairman dissolved the meeting.

CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The students of the National Medical College last evening celebrated the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Kothare, the Principal, presiding.

Dr. Kothare in introducing Mr. Natarajan spoke of his services to the country.

Mr. Natarajan said they had met there to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma to whose inspiration this College and many other institutions owed their birth. It was a pity that he was not amongst them to receive their congratulations, but it was better perhaps that he was where he was, for Mahatma Gandhi would rather like them to follow him in his precepts than do anything else. Mahatma Gandhi was not a politician. The methods of politics, the tactics and movements of politics were different from those which Mahatma Gandhi employed. He was a moral reformer, a religious reformer who had tried his best to infuse in the political life of a country, the principles of reverence, of love, of truth, and non-violence, which underlay all true national progress. He was not particularly interested in having this or that reform of Government. He was a prophet. What he was most interested in was that his people should set an example to the world of absolute truthfulness, of sincerity and earnestness in thought, word and deed, whether in politics or other spheres. The National Medical College owed its inspiration to Gandhiji. The greatest service that he had done to the country, the idea that he gave, was of national education. With the insight of a true patriot and thinker and seer he saw that what was needed to put the nation on the right path of progress was not political education or agitation, but true national education. That was to say they had to think of their problems in the national way. Gandhiji's idea of national way, to his mind, was that the true national way was the way which induced every one, the higher people, the people of wealth, the people of education, and all people to put in the forefront of their minds, to regard always the good of the poorest and the commonest of the people. That only was national education which at every stage of its progress thought not the advantages of the higher classes, but the advantages and the uplift and the benefits of the poor, depressed classes, the humblest of the people. It did not mean the progress of the Brahmins, or the upper classes; it meant to the Mahatma the physical, moral and economic regeneration of every class, especially of the poorest of the poor in the country,—the weak and the helpless and the poor in the country. In a country the most helpless were the children and Mahatmaji's programme, therefore, embraced the well-being of the children. If they would look at the way a National Government educated its children, and the way their own Government educated them, they would find a great deal of difference. A National Government counted its wealth in its children, its people and not in its iron ore, or its coal mines. It regarded every little child that was born in its territory as a national asset; if it had some talent that talent must be developed to its utmost, because no nation could progress unless every individual could develop his talents. Out of the thirty million school-going children in India only a few millions went to school. Mahatma Gandhi was a great moral reformer and he was greatly disappointed at the results of Western civilisation in South Africa and other countries. His idea of Indian national progress was that it should not progress as in the West, that was to say its standard of progress should not be judged by its standard of living, where every man wanted as much as he could get. His standard was that all people should have enough and not more than was required for their standard of life, and when they had that they should devote themselves to the good of their country. That was of course an ideal which had inspired the great thinkers of a country, which they could only contemplate with great reverence, unless there was a complete change in humanity.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Coming to the National Medical College the speaker hoped that the ideals of national medical education would be borne in mind by the students. There was a great need for medical men who should cure the ailments of the people, render service to the people, and it was these ideals which should be firmly implanted in their minds. He had heard that the medical profession had become rather mercenary; that there were very few medical men in the country and the demand was so much that, naturally, they were able to make the greatest commercial use of their education, and that they had associations of trades unions to prevent other doctors from underselling their abilities. That was a complaint common not only in India, but also in England. The medical profession was a noble profession, although Mahatma Gandhi had spoken rather strongly about the medical profession. Tolstoy had spoken much more strongly about it. The latter's idea was that because the doctors cured the results of some immoral acts the people were encouraged to commit them. The students need not take these things literally. Every great man spoke differently on different occasions. Tolstoy had, at any rate, given only one side of the picture, and they did not know any of the contexts when Mahatma Gandhi wrote on this subject. It only meant that the medical profession or any other profession must bear in mind, when it exercised its profession, strictly ethical principles. The great work that Mahatma Gandhi had done in two or three years before his incarceration, was of immense good to the country. Personally he ventured to take a more hopeful view of the present situation. They might have every one going in the same direction, but then there was no life in that, for life assumed many forms, and they must remember that every living thing had its own way of doing things. All the trouble and turmoil in the country was the evidence of a new growth of life among Indians. If they would only remember the valuable programme that the Mahatma had given them about constructive work, which he drew up at Bardoli, in which he had communicated to them the most valuable things they ought to do for the regeneration of their country. First of all there was the unity among his countrymen. The thing that prevented their national regeneration was the want of unity amongst Indians. They had been told by their Anglo-Indian friends that there being so many communities was an obstacle in the way of their achieving their national progress. But they might think it to be the greatest and the most unique advantage for developing their national ideals in this country. Nowhere in the world would they find all the great religions of the world, which had disappeared from other parts of the world, congregated as in India. India was really a pantheon. Politicians considered it the most embarrassing thing, but if they would apply their minds to it, then what did they think what was the special mission of India to the world's progress. Our contribution to the world's progress was not exactly to be the same as that of America or Europe, but it must be something different from that. They had the secret of the art of statesmenship in their ancient books, like Rigveda, which said: "There is only one whom people called by different names." The mission of India was to find unity in diversity. There was diversity but they must find unity in it, and Mahatma Gandhi had told them that they must find it. That was a task to which Indians were peculiarly fitted. He was sure that Indians had an advantage. He was sure that Moslems or even Europeans who had breathed the air of India for some years found, when they went to their own country, that there was a vast difference between it and India. The diversity required a touch of genius to find out unity. Mahatma Gandhi had shown them of the dazzling power of unity in diversity in a short time.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

The speaker then referred to the removal of untouchability which was one of the things to which they had given the go-by since the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi. That reform was not taken up seriously until the Mahatma sounded the tocsin call. The third item was liquor. He thought all those things which the Mahatma had told them to do were symbolical of his greatness. Liquor was symbolical of foreign influence which came in the way of a national up-building and construction and they must give it up. Indians had to give up all foreign things which come in the way of their national regeneration. In the last letter which the Mahatma had written to Mr. Natarajan, he had said that it was the spinning wheel and spinning wheel alone which would regenerate our country. What Mahatma Gandhi meant was perhaps that in the present state of the country it was the spinning wheel which would give them independence.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The next thing was national education which made every one of them think that every one of them was capable of achieving the greatest good of the country. One of the greatest defects of foreign education was not its economic defects, or the want of opportunities for the people, but its psychological effects on the minds of the people. It insulted the mind of every Indian, that he was an inferior being and that he would not succeed. He hoped the National Medical College would not forget the fact that the mind was greater than the body, as stated by Coue, who had also told them they must not allow a weakening suggestion to enter their minds. They must never allow any idea in their minds that they could not do a thing. They should not say one thing to the young—that an Indian child was not capable of doing a thing which any other child in the world could do. A people who could think high, aim high and achieve high would always succeed. Let no man say that somebody else should lead him and that he should follow. He was glad that the younger men thought that they were leaders, and he was not against their launching themselves out. But they must know that a leader must lead. And Mahatma Gandhi was such an one. If they honoured Mahatma Gandhi from the bottom of their heart, let them say that in whatever they did, in whatever they said, whether they were leaders, or followers or non-political men, let them say that they would follow the true principles of Satyagraha, regardless of consequences and they would follow what seemed to them to be true. If they acted according to the dictates of their conscience so that the cause of the country might benefit when Mahatma Gandhi came back amongst them he would be pleased with them and he would have no reason to complain that Indians had lost their true principles.

Professor Lalit then sang a song and advised the students to follow the teachings of the Mahatma.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. L. G. Khare the proceedings terminated.

APOSTLE OF UNITY.

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated by the National College, Bombay, under the presidentship of Prof. M. G. Kale, when Mr. K. M. Munshi addressed the students. The speaker regretted that yet the stage of transition was not over when on an occasion like this we could not dispense with the foreign calender Mahatmaji was one of the greatest sons of India who stood for Indian nationhood, and the culture of soul-force. If at all, all parties could unite under the banner of a single man, it was the Great Mahatma. He represented the spirit of organisation that India had been lacking in; and the want of the spirit of organisation stood in the way of Swaraj. Finally the speaker admonished all to follow the beacon-light of Mahatmaji, it mattered not whether one chose, to follow each little item, each little detail of the great man. He was the greatest hero of the age the speaker thought, and in saying this they did not raise him to godhood.

Prof. Phadnis said that if India wanted to regain her lost freedom, we should work out the programme of Mahatma Gandhi. Prof. M. G. Kale, while thanking the speaker on behalf of the College, remarked that Swadeshi was the only panacea to improve the economic condition of India. After prayer the proceedings terminated.

BERAR LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

SIR M. V. JOSHI'S APPEAL TO STRENGTHEN THE PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Presiding over the first Berar Liberal Conference, which met at Akola on September 30th, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, Minister of Industries and Agriculture, said that, surveying the present situation, three things started them in the face. "The first is the change that seems to have come over the British Cabinet, the Government of India and the several Provincial Governments since Mr. Montagu's resignation. The second is the situation created by the certification of the Salt Tax and the third is the disastrous Kenya Decision. The first two had disclosed the very serious defects of the new Indian Constitution, and the Kenya Decision had shaken the faith of many, landing them into despair as to their ever attaining that position of complete equality in the Indo-British Commonwealth".

Referring to the methods of retaliation proposed by the Liberals, Mr. Chitnavis said that "withdrawal from the British Empire Exhibition has been advocated, but, we, in this Province, have contributed nothing towards that Exhibition."

Referring to the working of Diarchy in the Central Provinces, the President said that diarchy had worked best in the Province. His Excellency, the Governor gave the assurance at the outset that it was his intention to administer even the Reserved Departmets in such a manner that there should be no distinction between the Reserved and the Transferred, and that promise had been largely fulfilled. But, there was no reason why the present transitory arrangements should not be brought to a speedy termination. "The relations of the Ministers with the Governor and the Executive Council are at present somewhat indefinite. We have had frequent Cabinet Meetings, no doubt, and informal consultations inveriably took place. But, what I want to urge is that there can be no real and substantial advance towards complete responsible Government unless all the Departments are under the charge of Ministers subject to the full control of the Legislature. I have no fear that provincial autonomy, if granted, will not work satisfactorily in this Province".

The Conference passed various resolutions on the lines of the programme of the Party.

Towards the close, Mr. N. A. Dravid and Rao Bahadur Brahma spoke on the necessity of strengthening the Party.

The Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi, who attended the Conference, said that the Legislature had by the pressure they, exerted on Government, forced them to take action along the lines they desired. He quoted the adoption of a policy of prohibition by the Government and the release of the Swaraj Flag Prisoners as evidence in support of his statement. The Liberals, said Sir M. V. Joshi, were often taunted with having no method of their own by which to compel Government to do what they wanted, but, he questioned the other Party to say which of their own methods had achieved better results. Sir M. Joshi also made an appeal for the strengthening of the Party and for organizing public opinion.

An Allahabad, message of 2nd October says:—With the disbandment of 5/4th Bombay Grenadiers, reorganisation of the Indian Army on a peace footing is practically complete although 2/55th Rifles have still to return to India from the Overseas to be disbanded as a war raised unit and there are one or two minor problems to be settled says the "Pioneer."

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Mr. Gandhi's birthday was celebrated in Madras to-day. A number of poor people were fed during the day and in the evening a public meeting was held at Triplicane. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who presided at the meeting, said that the best way to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's birthday was by wearing khaddar and by strengthening Hindu-Moslem unity. Among other speakers were Messrs. Chakarai and Satyamurthi.

PILGRIMAGE TO YERAVDA.

WOMEN NOT ALLOWED TO SEE GANDHIJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

About 50 ladies from Bombay and a hundred from Poona went to the Yeroda Jail this noon in a procession headed by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. George Joseph, Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Kuvalekar and Mrs. Jogalekar to offer homage to Mahatmaji. Of course the *darshan* of Gandhiji was not allowed. A picture was kept on the jail door and it was worshiped by the women. The garlands thus offered were afterwards handed over to Gandhiji by jail officials.

MAHATMAJI'S RELEASE.

AN ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST.

Babu Gaya Prasad Misra writes from Khusipura, Saugor District:—

Calculations made from the horoscope, available of Mahatmagandhiji, indicate his release within these three months, between 19th October and 22nd December 1923, the moon being in her ascendancy and the guiding planet of the time. It also indicates gain.

ITALY, GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE IRISH FREE STATE.

LEAGUE'S INEPTITUDE.

VICISSITUDES OF JOURNALISM.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The swashbuckling of Mussolini has had results which bid fair to be satisfactory to this mighty man, and not too unsatisfactory to the Greek military dictatorship. If war, which would probably be a form of massacre, is prevented, everyone ought to be satisfied. The only element that is likely to issue from the vicious incident with dissatisfaction is the League of Nations.

I do not like the Greek policy nor the Greek leaders, but I refuse to make that a reason for approving Mussolini's acts of piracy and murder. I do not like the League of Nations, but I comprehend and to an extent sympathise with its assertion of its authority. It has manifestly been endowed with the form of authority; and the way the Great Powers have yielded to the "castor-oil dictator," and shelved their own League, is another example of a firm resolve to ignore all undertakings when it suits their purpose.

As the object was the preservation of (a sort of) peace, no one can press home a criticism that would seem to make for conflict. It is impossible, however, to ignore the marked absence of protest in this case against the brutal bombardment of an open town in time of peace, as compared with the tone of criticism once adopted towards every action of Turkey. Everyone is saying that Russia or Turkey could not have done a tenth what Mussolini has done without being plainly threatened with war by the Powers.

The Council of Ambassadors has once again superseded the League, with some outward marks of decent respect for the latter body. The Ambassadors have not said anything about Corfu; I mean to say, not merely have they accepted the bombing of an orphanage as a *fait accompli*, but they have ignored any sort of interest in the island.

A SCRAP OF PAPER!

In one of the semi-official statements preparatory to the investigations of the Council, a specious statement of the abrogation of international interest in Corfu was floated. Next to no comment whatever has been made on this. We, who were so maddened by Bethman-Hollweg's too-honest reference to a "scrap of paper," ought surely to ask ourselves how we can lightly tear up the scrap of paper dated 1863, and signed by Great Britain and other Powers. In brief, it guaranteed the neutrality of Corfu; it caused Greece to leave it unfortified; and directly the island is bombarded we declare the agreement was abrogated by something since done.

Just let us reflect for a moment. The wicked Prussian military theory was, that treaties only operate as long as they remain mutually beneficial, and that circumstances alter cases. Either that was a true statement, or else the Allied repudiation of heir treaty obligations of 1863 stamps them as jackbooters like the Prussian militarists.

WE ARE NOT ANTI-GREEK.

In the very height of the bitter struggle between Turkey and the Greeks, I stated in these columns that we defended the Turks against aggression, but denied that we are Greek-haters. The peoples, back of these acts of rulers and captains, are (even if theoretically responsible) in reality powers or dupes of forces stronger than they. Above all, it is clear that no people can be held responsible for acts done by military dictatorships or while themselves suffering under military law.

Now is the time to prove the honesty of such a statement. We must refuse to condone Mussolini's mad ferocity, and refuse to yield to the temptation of saying to Greece: "You were brutal in Anatolia, now you have got it back through the fist of Mussolini." The orphans of Corfu cannot be held responsible for the enormities of Greek Generals brigands,, priests, and amateur looters in Anatolia.

Yet I find even a few pro-Turks here going sufficiently off the track to pat the foaming Mussolini on the back, because "he is giving the Greeks h—l." When we remember the unresolved attack by Italy on Tripoli and its consistent course of destruction and barbarity in Tripolitania, we ought to need no further incentive to shrink from even a mental alliance with the rulers of Italy.

DISCLOSURES OF ITALIAN POLICY.

The Italian fleet in the summer of 1912 occupied the so-called Dodecanese,—something of a misnomer, since they are really thirteen islands,—forming part of the then Ottoman empire. Just as in the act of piracy at Corfu, Italy said she occupied these as a gage to make Turkey stop resisting Italy's unwarrantable invasion of Tripolitania. Like other "temporary occupations," that of the Dodecanese has remained, despite Turkey signing a treaty abandoning its own subjects of Tripolitania, in view of the impossibility of sending reinforcements by sea and the refusal of England to permit them to go overland.

The late Baron Sonnino admitted in the Italian Green Book of May 1915 a fact not previously known,—that Austrian opposition had prevented Italy from also occupying Scio and Lesbos in 1912. Yet a small number of people who are partisans of Turkey can approve and applaud, merely from a desire to humiliate or injure Greece, the filibustering Italian Government. We ought to leave these machinations of rulers, and their agreements and disagreements, severely alone. We should restrict our praise and dispraise to the abstract and human issues involved, pressing forward every power making for freedom and justice, and criticising every action that offends those principles.

MAN CHALLENGES ARAB STEED.

Mr. George Cummings walked from London to York to show that he could do the journey in less time than had been taken by Mr. G. Tyrwhitt Drake, the eminent (amateur) naturalist, mounted on his Arab horse "Sheik." Mr. Drake retorted by saying he had not planned or carried out a speed trial; and that, in order to effect any such test, man and horse would start at the same time under the same conditions. He says he is too busy to enter such a competition this year. Mr. Cummings is not convinced. He says he is anxious to enter the competition under the conditions named, and some time this autumn. It may surprise the unlearned in such matters to read that the expenses and necessary remuneration for such a test reach the sum of £500. One might question if either issue of the contest would justify an expenditure of the sort.

THE IRISH A FREE PEOPLE.

The "Daily Herald" gets quite snugly sentimental over the admission of "Ireland" to the League of Nations on Sept. 10. Though the League of Nations has no power it can apparently admit another member to share it. The 'Herald" says the event has attracted little attention. I should think not. The spectacle of the totally uninspired and vapid Mr. Cosgrave, mounting the Geneva rostrum to offer thanks in Anglo-Gailic and "in the name of God" for admission to the futile Councils of the League, is incapable of stirring a jaded and cynical public. But the Herald's explanation is that "we are so well accustomed already to the idea of the Irish as a free People." It is "merely a rumour"; nothing more than an idea. That truncated country is so little free, that the Irish do not know of it. I am not speaking of the thousands of Ireland's best men and women rotting in "Free" State goals. There is a very widespread conviction that the country is still under the guns of Mulcahy. Yet the Herald says "Its independence has become familiar."

Now, we may have doubts on the extent of our freedom, but we can have none about our national independence. Dependence or in dependence is not relative, but absolute. All Irishman seem to agree that the present state in Southern Ireland is not independent. Some are glad of this, others deplore it; I have not found the Irishman yet that is absurd enough to contradict it.

The British Labour Party, however, is satisfied with the wonderful release of Ireland from British domination, and the "Herald" says no dreadful consequences have resulted. Yet the facts have been sent to the "Herald," and placed before the Labour Party, from many quarters. These demonstrate (1) That Ireland is still under British domination, of which Messrs. Cosgrave and Mulcahy are the stewards; and (2) That the institution of what is known as the "Free State" has had many most dreadful consequences. The "Herald" is plainly resolved to abandon any advocacy of the "extremists" in Ireland, who have sent a party to the Dail two-thirds as strong as the Free Staters themselves. This is one of the baneful effects of being bound officially by the British Labour party, which totally ignores the real situation in respect of Ireland, as it does in respect of India. The "Herald" declares that if the Irish demand for Home Rule had been granted 30 years ago a vast amount of suffering and bloodshed and misery would have been avoided. As a matter of fact, the concession of a false and limited 'Home Rule' to a portion of Ireland has produced "a vast amount of suffering and bloodshed and misery." The facts have been made known to all) who want to know. To ignore them is bad enough. To deny them by praising the awful regime of bludgeons bars and chains is terrible.

THE "DAILY HERALD" LIVES ON.

Apropos, let me say that the Trade Union Congress discussions on the stoppage or continuance of the "Herald" have resulted in a decision to give it at least another trial. Its life is therefore assured for another three months. I am glad of it. The paper, under the inevitable limitations accompanying official control, is frequently disappointing. Nevertheless, its discontinuance would be a loss, not to India, Islam, or Ireland but to the British working class. To make a decision as to the worth of the journal, one has only to hear the venomous word and see the murderous look of the old-time Indian official, the crusted patriot and the newest-cry in Fascismo (the rising hope of the young English Tories). These make you resolved to re-float the "Herald", whatever it says or leaves unsaid. It must have some good in it, that so many speak ill of it.

How to keep it afloat, is the question. The loss on the journal, as represented by the advances and loans made by the General Council during twelve months, are around a hundred thousand pounds. By rigid economy this loss can be reduced to the rate of fifty thousand; and the movement has resolved on a guarantee of continuance for a period of three months.

The attempt to run a comparatively independent journal, which disregarded the opinion of the capitalists and merchants whose advertisements make journals a success, has been a gallant one almost foredoomed to failure. It may be said that advertisements are placed by agents and not by capitalists and merchants. The conditions are not materially affected by that fact. The advertising expert and the advertising agencies only use and recommend the channels which are suitable for their clients. The valuable patronage of the Labour organisation, with a good deal of money at the back of it, has not replaced this source of power, and in the nature of things it cannot. A journal must attract advertisers. If its opinions offend the advertiser, there is only one means of averting his wrath and preventing his exit. It is, to so increase the circulation that he cannot afford to lose such a medium of publicity. Unfortunately the British workman has failed to raise the "Herald" to the level of the other great dailies. Its circulation floating around a quarter to a third of million daily, is truly a remarkable achievement but far short of the average sales of the average daily. There are many and adequate explanations for this, but they do not replace the attractions of the "big sellers" to the advertising world.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

The sentence of death hanging over another struggling publication has been temporarily withdrawn. *The Clarion*, once the most influential organ of the new Socialist movement, which captured the imaginations of "revolting youth" in the early nineties, has failed to retain its reading public. Many admirers of the literary skill of its staff, particularly of Mr. Robert Blatchford, remained readers and subscribers despite their disgust at his incurable militarism and Imperialism. A new generation has arisen since Mr. Blatchford fascinated by his fairy tales of a Socialist paradise and offended by his mentality of the recruiting sergeant. This new generation of Socialists has no room for the glamour of the canteen or the thrill of the military review. So *The Clarion* has been left stranded, high and dry; but apparently not wrecked. Mr. Blatchford writes in the issue of his journal which was to have been its last, but is now only its "last issue" (joke):—

"Our dear comrades of 'Forward,'" which is, I understand, a Red, Red organ, upon hearing the announcement of our funeral remarked, with that *savoir faire* and *bon homie* for which gentlemen of the carlet wing are so justly admired, that there would be no mourners, and that the old Clarion would be better dead. Alas! Who can control his fate? Instead of acting as mourners, our readers have chosen to act as helpers, and the funeral is postponed. Will our urbane and brotherly Glasgow comrades please accept this, the only notification, there will be no cards. The position is as follows. Two friends, old readers, have offered to find a thousand pounds, which will be free of interest or profit. Other readers have subscribed £1,400, to be invested in one pound shares."

IN A WHITE SHEET.

Of course this is a very cutting retort to "Forward," and it is made all the more effective by the noticeable moderation of the rejoinder. It is just as well, though, that I should 'fess up, and say that only an accident of space prevented me saying in this column at least a half of what "Forward" said. For I thought that the present "Clarion,' which is not exactly the "old Clarion," would be better dead than preaching militarism and Imperialism. On the other hand, much as I have hated its contribution to the world-hate, I could not say there would be no mourners. For I should myself be one.

How can I perceive the journal of another generation, of another age almost, pass away without a perhaps inconsistent pang of regret? Of regret and of recollection. I see again a fireside gathering of pioneers, in the smoke-room of the "Douglas" at Manchester. Several centuries ago, it seems. Keir Hardie was there, Cunninghame-Graham was there; Wullie Smith of Blantyre, "The Bounder," and a few others. The Bounder gave us several unabridged issues of "The Clarion," with its torrent of wit, and its learning studiously veiled as Rabelais concealed his. The giants of the prime sloshed around freely in those days, without any charge for admission. We have lost many by deaths; others we have lost in the clash of opinions and the melting of empires and dreams. That's painful enough. The journal that bound all together,—the death of that could not but be another source of pain, despite our differences. So I am free to say I am glad that Robert Blatchford has kept his journal,—and that he has kept many friends.

LATE SIR M. KANTARAJ URS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 2.

Sir. M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., the late Dewan of Mysore and the uncle of His Highness the Maharaja expired at his residence in Mysore last midnight. Sir Kantaraj had been away on a tour in Europe for Medical reasons and returned to Mysore a few days ago very ill. All public offices and educational institutions throughout the State were closed to-day as a mark of honour to th deceased.

The Gurdwara Committee has decided to run its candidates both for the Assembly and the Punjab Council and has already nominated fifteen for the purpose. Their nominees would be required to sign a declaration to abide by the Committee's mandate and would be asked to resign their seats on the Committee to enable them to devote full attention to the legislative work.—(A.P.)

Captain Hennessey, Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad sentenced Furniss to two years' rogorous imprisonment for house-breaking and theft, a similar sentence in another and a further two years' for being found in possession of stolen property.—(A.P.'

C. P. SWARAJ PARTY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. RAO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 1.

A meeting of the Swaraj Party of C. P. and Berar convened by Mr. Raghavendra Rao met here yesterday. Almost all the retiring members of the Council including title-holders the ministers and pucca Government men attended. The special feature was that the Congressmen were not only not invited but when requested to be allowed to attend they were refused permission. Very few members attended and it was practically a meeting of the co-operators and the leading Moderates of the Province with whom Mr. Rao has associated in consequence of his defeat in the Provincial Congress Committee on the 29th September by an over-whelming majority, in his attempt to capture the provincial Congress Committee and its executive for utilising the Provincial Congress organisation for his Council propaganda. Owing to Mr. Rao's surrender to the co-operators, several influential Congressmen of the Province desiring to capture the council under the Delhi resolution, have formed a Congress Independent party with Moulana Tajuddin as Chairman, Sjt. Brijmohanlal Varma as Secretary and Sjt. Chidambaram Pillay as publicity-officer and a strong executive with organizations spreading over the province to send representatives to the local legislature and the Assembly. Members from almost all the districts after an informal meeting strongly supported the formation of an independent party and promised active support and help. Rules have been framed and a manifesto of the independent party is shortly to be issued.

S. G. P. C.

MOMENTOUS MEETING AT AMRITSAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, October 1.

The eyes of the whole province had for som time been turned towards Amritsar where the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee was to meet in a great session. Special interest was attached to the proceding in view of the Nabha affairs and the council elections now looming large. The session was held on the 20th and 30th September and was open to members only. About 300 members from all parts of the province attended. Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh presided. The Committee had interviewed the prospectiv candidates for election to the various legislative bodies and selected its nominees from among those who had promised to accept the Swaraj Party ticket and to abide by the behests of the Shromani Committee. It is understood that the Committee nominated several committees to act as their successors in case of emergency. The Committee authorised Pandit Motilal Nehru to appear and act on behalf of Bhai Darbara Singh who is stated to be in custody at Nabha and is subject to alleged illtreatment.

The Committee resolved to complete the work of reform concerning the admission of the Sikh converts from depressed classes into the Golden Temple by removing the remnant of restrictions that still continued barring their entrance during certain hours in the morning. Admission will henceforth be free to all at all hours. The members left for their homes last night except those of the Working Committee which is sitting to-day.

CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 2.

The Central Sikh League holds its fourth session on 17th and 18th October. Preparations are going on and arrangements for a big pandal for about a lakh of people has been made. Maulana Azad, Maulana Mohammed Ali, Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, jamnalal, Patel, Tyebji, Venkatappa, Maulana Subhani and Dr. Ansari, have already consented to attend. Pressing invitations have been sent to Mrs. Naidu, Shrimati Kasturibai Gandhi, Messrs. Bhagwandas, Rajinder Pershad, Das, Stokes, Kelkar, Pandits Motilal, Malaviya, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Asafali, and others besides the Punjab leaders. They are humbly requested through the Press to attend. The Sikh Leagues throughout India are requested to elect delegates and send lists of delegates and visitors to the Reception Committee office, Doaba.

DISTURBANCE IN SHAN STATE.

OBJECTION TO UNPOPULAR TAX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

Official information received by the Associated Press of India shows that a disturbance occurred on the 29th September at Panglong near Loilem in the Laikha State, Southern Shan. The cause is reported to be the objection of the Taungtos of the Shan State to pay a tax which is unpopular. Two Thaungtos had been arrested by the Shan officials for failure to pay the tax and a number of Thaungtos collected to rescue them. The Major and Assistant Superintendent of the State proceeded unarmed to parley with the crowd and in the disturbance received wounds which are reported to be slight. The Meng (chief) of Panglong shot three Thaungtos, killing two and was himself seriously wounded. The Superintendent of the Southen Shan States is now at Loilem with military police. No further trouble has been reported.

A Naini Tal message says for attempting to bribe Mr. Burn, Member, Revenue Board, Mr. Jadisingh, the uncle of Thakuran of Haluapur in Sitapur District has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The accused pleaded guilty. The Rs. 10,000 he offered as bribe has been confiscated.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA TRADE'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The Calcutta Import Trade Association opposed the enhancement of the import duty on steel at to-day's Tariff Board Enquiry, but suggested that assistance which the Tatas required should take the form of same enhancement in the Government rate. In the course of their statement they said that enhancement of the import duty on steel to 33 1/3 per cent., as asked for by Messrs. Tata Co., would necessarily react on all industries, using steel as a raw material and the consequent rise in prices generally mould have a far-reaching—and the Committee consider a disastrous—effect. They were therefore strongly opposed to a protective duty and they considered that with a 10 per cent. import duty as at present with cheap coal and iron ore and heavy concessions in the railway freights (as compared with importers) Messrs. Tata Co. should be able to maintain themselves, if their overhead charges are kept within reasonable limits. The Committee would point out that if steel manufacturing industry cannot hold its own in this country with present duty, it is not likely to do so with a duty of 33 1/3 per cent. In any case it is reported that the bulk of Messrs. Tata and Co.'s output is at present taken by the State and Company-managed railways in the shape of rails, and that current contracts in this connection continue for four years. If this be so, it is clear that no new duties can assist the Company materially until the expiry of that time and the Committee are of opinion that no change should be made at all events until then. The Committee consider that any assistance which the Tata required should take the form of some enhancement to the Government rate. This would really be equivalent to a bounty and the Fiscal Commission indicated that in case of a basic industry, such as steel-manufacturing industry, the best method of providing assistance would probably be to give a bounty rather than a high protective duty. There was also the question of foreign competition to be considered at present. Continental prices for steel were much lower than British prices. For the foreign manufacturer was assisted, both in the matter of exchange and by cheaper freights. If the import duty be increased to 33 1/3 per cent. it was generally anticipated that Belgian and German exporters would immediately respond by reducing their prices to the extent of the additional duty. That is to say, they would make any sacrifice necessary in the matter of price in order to retain their footing in this market. If they did so it was clear that the Tatas would not be materially assisted. But British steel would be quite unable to compete with Continental imports, for British manufacturer could not make the same reductions in his price, as by reason of advantages he enjoyed in exchange and freight, the Continental manufacturer could afford to do. Unless therefore British steel was to be excluded altogether, any increase in the tariff should be on the basis of preference within the Empire as this could tend to restrict the dumping of foreign-manufactured steel, the encouragement of which is detrimental to both Indian and British manufacturers.

MR. BISHOP'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Messrs. C. W. Bishop and B. N. Sircar on behalf of the Association gave oral evidence. They said that the Association was composed of about sixty firms the majority of whom were Europeans. These firms were chiefly interested in trade with England. They also traded with other continental countries.

President:—You said that any rise in duty would raise prices. In what direction this rise would be?

Mr. Bishop:—Effect of rise in prices would be on public schemes. A small amount of steel would then be used. I am thinking of bridge works, railways, irrigation works and agricultural works.

President:—I think agriculturists use very little steel. They don't use imported steel for other purposesses than kodalis and ploughs.

Witness:—At Cawnpur and in East Bengal they use corrugated iron for roofing. Agriculturists may substitute timber and bamboos for building purposes. Continuing the witness said that the price of continental steel was lower than the price of steel in the United Kingdom.

President:—Tatas said that their industry was effected by reason of high price of coal in this country.

Witness:—So far as I know coal is cheaper here.

President:—At Bombay foreign coal is selling cheaper than Indian coal.

Witness:—Yes.

President:—Complaint has also been made of the high rate of freight and so they are not getting full advantage of the cheap price of coal.

Witness:—That is so.

President:—Tatas say that as regards transport charges, they are at great disadvantage while the British manufacturers are at great advantage as regards freight charges. It has been said that freight from Tatanagar to Bombay is only one rupee less than freight from England to Bombay.

Witness:—That is so.

President:—You suggest in your statement that the imposition of 33-1/3 per cent duty will not be of any benefit to the Tatas because the continental firms would drop their prices. Would that drop be to the same extent as the enhanced duty?

Witness:—They may reduce to that extent.

President:—Will then the quality of the continental steel be same as it is now.

Witness:—Tata's steel are of an inferior quality.

President:—The Tatas said they would improve their quality. If they do so, would the continental firms then be able to compete with the Tatas?

Witness:—I think so. They will still be able to reduce their rates to compete with the Tatas. The Witness replying to the President regarding the Tatas' overhead charges said that people were of opinion that if the Tatas were careful they could reduce their overhead charges. He was of the opinion that the Tatas should not get any help simply because they could not make any profit when there was boom in the prices. The Witness, however, admitted that for the interest of India, manufacture of steel should be carried on here.

OBJECTION TO PROTECTION

Mr. Ginwala:—You object to protection simply because the Tatas had not been able to make out a case for protection.

Witness:—We object to increased duty on general ground.

Mr. Ginwala:—Suppose after due enquiry we came to conclusion that steel cannot be manufactured cheaper in this country. Will you still object to giving protection to the Tatas?

Witness:—In that case we will have no objection in the Tatas' getting assistance from the Government.

In reply to further question by Mr. Ginwala the witness said that it was the general impression that things were being done on a very lavish scale at Tatanagar. That was only their impression but they were not in a position to state if it was really so.

Mr. Ginwala:—One of your objections to the raising of tariff is that the Tatas have been selling rails to the railways in India at cheaper rates than those obtaining in the market. Considering that railways are more or less Government property, do you think it is a real objection. Do the Tatas sell rails cheaper to benefit taxpayer?

Witness:—I think they should not sell their articles cheaper than the market if they cannot maintain themselves properly.

Mr. Ginwala:—Do you think the import trade has been worse off on account of the duty having been raised from two half to ten per cent?

Witness:—The trade has been so bad since 1921 that it is difficult to say whether the increased duty has had anything to do wih it. There is however, nothing to indicate that the increased duty has effected the import trade. Witness further said that Calcutta would not be worse off than Bombay if the duty was raised to thirty three one-third per cent. He thought that the countries with a low exchange should now enjoy any advantage over the United Kingdom. He was opposed to Government manufacturing certain articles. It should be restricted to as far as possible. In his opinion Government should not manufacture wagons.

Mr. Kale:—Your Association is composed of manufacturing firms and importing firms. The former were in favour of protection while the latter favour cheapness. So the interests of the two branches of your Association were at variance?

Witness:—Yes, to some extent.

Mr. Kale:—If your real interest is in cheaper why do you object to dumping.

Witness:—It is because the bulk of our imports is from the United Kingdom. We object to dumping from the continental countries.

Mr. Kale:—To what extent? You are not looking to the interests of the consumer in India.

Witness:—You may take it that we do not. The enquiry then adjourned.

MDULANA HASRAT MOHANI CONVICTED.

TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Judgment was delivered in Maulana Hasrat Mohani's case this morning in the Yeravda Jail, the Sub-divisional Magistrate sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence viz, smuggling out papers from the jail and to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the second of giving gratification to a public servant, viz., warder Saifhan Rasul, the co-accused of the Maulana in this case. On the last date of the hearing of this case Maulana Hasrat Mohani had refused to give evidence as he did not recognise this court as a Judicial Court and accordingly also refused to be present in the court this morning to hear the judgment. He was, however, carried to the court by Sergeants. A pitiable sight it was to see the Maulana in this plight. In course of the judgment the Magistrate remarked, "Accused number one Hasrat Mohani is admittedly an educated and intelligent man. He calls himself a national worker. Instead of setting a good example before the less enlightened and less civilized prisoners in the jail by abiding calmly by the rule and regulations of the jail he seems to have taken pleasure in defying them. He has exposed himself to the penalties which the law inflicts in such cases. It is not my concern whether the accused should do anything and refrain from doing another. What concerns me most is that since the accused is detected in committing the offences he must receive a severe sentence with a view that it should serve by creating fear as an example in the minds of other illiterate prisoners, in order that they should not break prison discipline. I therefore sentence the accused to rigorous imprisonment or six months for the first offence, and to two years' rigorous imprisonment for his second, the sentences to run one after the other."

While passing judgment on the accused number two, Saifhan Rasul, the court said that he had been a victim to the machinations of the accused number one. He was already in the lock-up for over 18 days on being unable to furnish bail. "I sentence him to three months' rigorous imprisonment for his first and to three months' rigorous imprisonment for his second offence, the sentences to run one after the other."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT

AVAILED OF BY SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A number of local boards have taken advantage of the powers given them under the Local Board's Act to raise additional sums of money by taxation in order to provide for compulsory primary education in their districts. These are Thana (which was the first to make an application to the Government) and Belgaum in the Presidency proper and Karachi, Larkana, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad in Sind, Satara has also applied but their scheme has not yet been approved.

DARING KAIRA DACOITS.

VILLAGE HELD TO RANSOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Another daring dacoity is reported from Kaira district. On the night of September 26th a band of twenty dacoits armed with guns raided the village of Gopalpura which is about a mile from Navli station on the B.B. & C.I. Railway. After intimidating the villagers by firing a number of shots the dacoits took six villagers to the fields outside the village and threatened to kill them if Rs. 1,500 were not paid forthwith. Two of the Kidnapped men were sent back to the village and they returned with Rs. 800 in cash which the dacoits accepted after exacting a promise that the balance would be paid later under penalty of death. The men were then released. No resistance was organised by the villagers and information did not reach the police until long after the crime had been committed.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

(Continued from page 4.)

groove. There is an acute unemployment in the United Kingdom and the British manufacturers want markets very badly and their representatives continue to heckle the Secretary of State for India wit hregard to all the orders of the India Office. A Committee is appointed in India to show the right way and the majority of the Committee does show them the right way and yet the majority report is relegated to the limbo of oblivion and so far as one can see the Purchase of Stores goes on as merrily as ever in accordance with the time-and-interest-honoured policy pursued for a long time. The policy has been so successful as to give gratification to the hearts of British manufacturers who are assured that 95 per cent of the orders passed by the India Office have gone to the United Kingdom! The tall talk of "practical Swadeshi," encouragement of Indian industries, etc., holds good so far as assuaging the foolish and ingenuous Indian opinion but so far as the real development of Indian resources is concerned there is no place for it, for what is behind everything is the incessant cry of British manufacturers for orders and more orders.

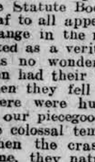
CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have been consistently following their campaign against the unnatural and ill-advised fixation of the rupee at two shillings. The change from the old ratio of 1s. 4d. gold to the rupee to two shillings gold to the rupee was considered by them entirely unjustified even in 1920. The very disastrous attempt of the Government at keeping the rupee at two shillings gold by sales of reverse bills inspite of the far-sighted advice of Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal, the only Indian member of the Babington-Smith Currency Committee, broke down completely. Nothing daunted by this miserable failure, the Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey with the supreme prerogative of ignorance rushed in where people who were experts and had an insight into the real conditions of the country would have feared to enter. Necessary amendments to the Coinage and the Paper Currency Acts wre forced through the old Imperial Council to secure this ratio of the rupee despite the very weighty and strong protest lodgeed at the time by the Hon. Mr. R. D. Tata who was a nominated member of the Council then The Chamber writes with perfect justification that the two shilings rate was tantamount to 50 per cent. bounty to English manufacturers and exporters and that it was the very great pressure from the United Kingdom to put the two shillings rate on the Statute Book that made the Government deaf to all appeals for a postponement of any change in the ratio. The two shillings rate acted as a veritable flute of the syren and it was no wonder that many of our country men had their ship dashed against the rocks when they fell victims to this enchantment There were huge commitments entered into by our piecegoods merchants and others under the colossal temptation of the high exchange. When the crash came, as it was bound to come, they naturally turned round and said that it was the policy of the Government which led them astray. I said it then and I say it now, that the Government of India were both morally and legally responsible for the position which arose as a consequence of their blundering or the blundering of the Secretary of State for India and that the piecegoods merchants, prop and pillar of the trade of Bombay, were needlessly maligned for the supposed offence of breaking laws of commercial morality. Bombay piecegoods merchants are not an off-shoot of yesterday but have to their credit a long history of commercial success and commercial credits well-built up. Several foreign Consuls testified to the uniform, fair and above-board dealings of these merchants and it was a gross libel indulged in by Manchester manufacturers and their supporters for their own interests that piecegoods merchants had been guilty of breaking laws of commercial morality. This was but one of the effects of the unfortunate piece of legislation. The huge stocks of piecegoods which were dumped upon this country accentuated the depression which was soon bound to follow the heavy trading and unnatural and artificial boom created in the after period of the war. How abnormal trade conditions became can be seen by one instance. The imports of woollens are generally on an average valued at about a crore and twenty-five lakhs of rupees. This rose up to more than five crores of rupees during this boom period for no other reason than the strong inducement offered by the high exchange to the merchants to speculate and over-trade and thus go headlong for destruction and ruin. The demand of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is very timely and opportune. We know, of course, that the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce are against making any change in the present position and that their contention was ratified, as it usually is, by no less a person than His Excellency the Viceroy. The Indian commercial community is, however, insisting, and rightly so, on putting a stop to the present unnatural situation and for removing the hindrances which are set up in the way of restoration to normal conditions. Some people including the Hon. the Finance Member appear to consider that there is no harm done if the two shillings rate remains on the Statute Book. The Chamber, however, points out that no banker would to-day think of tendering for gold and getting currency issued at the absurd rate of Rs. 10 per pound but that if the old ratio is restored it would be operative as soon as the export trade was so strong that it requires the importation of additional funds to finance it. There is, to my mind, a further danger of the ratio being used as a lever for manipulation of the Exchange by both the Government and foreign bankers, to relieve the unemployment situation in the United Kingdom and to strike a blow at the boycott movement inaugurated throughout the country. The situation, I mean, the industrial and economic situation in the United Kingdom is at present very grave and menacing and the little heart to heart talk of Mr. Baldwin with M. Poincare had not so much to do with Parisian operas or the latest fashions with regard to hats as it had to do with the length to which England would be prepared to go with France in order to relieve the tension at home. I fear that the failure of passive resistance in the Ruhr has not much to do with France as with a plain hint given to Germany that even England now views this movement with disfavour. Germany principally depended upon the support of England and if this support was taken away, as it very likely was, there was no further hope left to her. In any case what we are concerned with is the extremely economically grave situation of England which is further threatened with the loss of her biggest market viz. India, through the boycott movement. British manufacturers reaped huge profits in 1919 and 1920 when in consequence of upward flight of the fanciful exchange huge orders were placed with them. Though some of them burnt their fingers they would not be perhaps averse to using that weapon again against the politico-economic movement started in this country against British goods. Here is a grave danger and menace to India. Let it not be supposed that all this is merely my fancy and that as a matter of fact there is no real danger. I believe that this is not a mere fancy and that the danger is not chimerical but real and that if our commercial community does not wake up in time there wil be again landed for another disaster. The remedy principally lies with our new Legislature which must set to work as soon as it meets to remove the iniquitous amendments to the Coinage and the Paper Currency Acts from the Statute Book.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

No less important is the other representation addressed by the Comittee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India. It bears upon the policy at present pursued with regard to the Purchase of Stores and boldly lays down the policy which must be adopted in all the cant about the development of Indian industries under the present system has to be eradicated. The present representation of the Chamber is a reply to a letter from the Government of India which has appeared in the Press some time in June. One of the contentions of the Government apparently is that their failure to make larger purchases of Indian manufactures is due to the fact that Indian manufacturers themselves have not as a rule succeeded in producing stores and materials of a quality and at a price comparable with those produced by manufacturers of other countries. This is really an argument which moves in a vicious circle. Government will not make it a point to buy *all* their requirements of articles of a class that are and can be manufactured in India itself and without an assurance of the very large custom which Government requirements represent, Indian manufacturers cannot venture on the manufacture of a particular class of articles on the large scale necessary to bring down the cost of production to the lowest possible figure. It is sometimes said that representations of Indian commercial bodies are more theoretical and academical than practical. A lie is given to this accusation by the very careful and practical manner in which this question has been dealt with by the Chamber and the mass of minute details which is brought forward to substantiate the contention put forward that a real solution for the present situation is to call for tenders in all cases in *rupees* in *this* country and to leave both Indian and foreign manufacturers to tender on the same on equal terms as to price, delivery exchange, etc. This contention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is supported even by European merchants like Sir C. W. Rhodes of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Even much of the evidence falling before the Tariff Board is in substantiation of this claim. Whatever little tinkering you may do with the present system you cannot remove the poison from what is like an incubus upon the vitality of trade and industries of this country. The High Commissioner, however, strong a man he may be, is powerless against the odds of the London money market, of the British manufacturing interests and, above all, members of the British Parliament who are representatives of all those interests. You could not find a stronger man than the late Sir William Meyer to fight your cause and yet even he was powerless against such interests as he himself has admitted. It is unfair to the High Commissioner whoever he may be to place upon his individual shoulders the stupendous responsibility of defying all these vested interests. The only solution is to remove the Stores Purchase Department from England to India as its headquarters and thus even to remove from the British vested interests the temptation of foregetting everything about justice and equity when their own individual interests are concerned. If the tenders are called for in this country there will be no unpleasant interpellations in the House of Commons whenever even some slight orders are passed on to the Continental countries because of their cheaper rates. British manufacturers consider India as a sole preserve for the dumping of thei goods and even the ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George had the hardihood to suggest that India should be asked to place all her orders with British manufacturers in return for the loans she was receiving from British financiers. One of the familiar contentions raised by the Government of India against the the demand for having the headquarters of the Stores Department in this country and taking away of stores purchases from London is that there is no adequate inspecting staff in this country and that it will take years before such an adequate inspecting staff is available. This contention is but on a par with other arguments advanced by the Government whenever any radical reform in the present system is called for. To put it shortly, this contention is not ingenuous. The Chamber replies that many crores of rupees worth of goods are every year imported here on private account and the qualities arbitrated upon and deliveries satisfactorily completed through the intermediary of the recognised commercial bodies. Every kind of stores imported by the Government is surely not of such a highly technical character that it is not amenable to inspection and passing by commercial methods. The Chamber suggests that with regard to many articles of every day use the passing of goods may be safely entrusted to the various mercantile bodies as in the case of commercial imports. This is a practical suggestion which will meet with the frivolous objections raised by the Government. The representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber showed even to the Stores Purchase Committee in their oral examination how the work of inspection and purchase is carried on satisfactorily by the commercial houses without any undue expenditure and without the help of a vast organisation the Government thinks necessary for its purposes. The solution of this question must also be arrived at soon and there must be no more talk of slow, waiting and watching policy and a slow evolution of the present system leading on to the ultimate fulfilment of the demand put forward by the Indian commercial community after say about five decades. India has sufficiently danced on the good-will of the India Office and the British vested interests. She no longer wants to do so and wants to be master in her own house as General Smuts said South Africans were masters in their own house. No longer should be continued the humiliating farce of respectful and dignified protests being lodged whenever the Secretary of State or the Under-Secretary of State assuages a clamouring section in the House of Commons with a suave reply that more than 95 per cent. of Indian orders are placed with British manufacturers. It should rest entirely with us in this country as to which orders to place with the British manufacturers and which orders not to place and no interference either from this interest or that interest or from silly busy-bodies should be tolerated. Let British manufacturers compete on equal terms with manufacturers from other countries and satisfy India that they are not actuated by a desire to exploit her nor to treat her as a helot nation of the Empire and India will treat them fairly and squarely.

Huschke's



Cologne Water

NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS & No. 4711 ON EVERY LABEL.

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Modern Accessories Salesroom

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Advance Motor Co.,

7, Lamington Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Yellow Metal	..	..	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	..	..	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	..	£ 19 net	F.O.B
Copper Standard G.M.B.	..	..	..
Copper best English Selected	..	..	..
TIN BLOCK	..	..£	203 3/8

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 2. Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	67	8	0
Brass	1/	66	4	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2/	66	0	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct 2. Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75	8	0
Copper	1/	75	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	75	8	0
Copper American	1 1/2	76	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	76	8	0
Copper	2/	76	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	72	0	0
Pauch Teks Joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		81	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		58	0	0
Lead Country		18	0	0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66	0	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		65	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2tol 3/4 to 2		75	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, per lb.	Oct. 2 Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	3
Dawid	No. 10 1/2	0	11	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	9
Sattare	No. 12 1/4	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	9	9
Japan	No. 40/1	1	10	6
Japan	No. 42/2	1	10	6
Japan	No. 20	1	0	6
Japan	No. 32	1	7	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	14
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct. ..	14 7/8
Tone—Flat.	

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal: Cardiff to Bombay ..	14

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Sept 1923

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Cotton	1565	Bs.
Wheat	4770	Owts
Linseed	6422	,,
Rapeseed etc.	514	,,
Gingellyseed	620	,,
Poppyseed	504	,,
Groundnuts	793	,,
Castorseed	567	,,
Rice	2724	,,
Myrabollams	1096	,,
Cottonseed	9246	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1688	,,
Juwar	472	,,
Masur	97	
Barley	1264	,,
Bajri	1972	,,
Coal	2880	Tons

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 2nd October 1923

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Difference
Shipments for the bi-week from 28th Sept to 1st October 1923	4423	3021	+1402
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 1st October 1923 ..	28234	36149	—7865
Shipments for the bi-week from 28th Sept. to 1st October 1923.			
Europe ..	18179	13594	+4585
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	11290	1963	+9322
Total ..	29469	15562	+13907
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 1st Oct. 1923.			
Europe ..	70,581	33,337	+37,244
China.. ..	3,843	1,064	+6,548
Japan ..	16,203	32,107	+8,383
Coast Ports* ..	1,259*	1,726	—467
Total ..	10,3176	68,234	+34,942
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	6,486	4,902	+1,584
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	20,40	514	+1,526

* Including Nil bales for U. S. of America.

As a result of a mischievous rumour in Madras that labourers would be recruited for reconstruction work in Japan, a large crowd assembled in front of Fort St. George to-day to offer their services. The police authorities appeared on the scene and told the crowd that there was no truth in the rumour. The crowd then dispersed.

The residents of Adyar, Madras celebrated Dr. Annie Besant's birthday on Monday morning. An address was presented to Dr. Besant at the National Girls' School, Mylapore, and there was a pleasant function at the "New India" office. (A. P.)

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, October 3.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

35-23—4300-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar vs. The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

34-23—1034-23—Daphtary F. and D, Kisanlal Ratanlal Daphtary vs Paulo Daniel D'souza and others, Khanderao L and M, Ferreira and V.

48-23—983-14—Dharamsy D and Co, Jugmedhandas Pranjimandas vs. Kisondas Damodharaas and others, Motichand and D, Dharamsi D and Co.

33-23—1070-22—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd, vs. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

58-23—1070-22—Little and Co. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd, vs. Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

22-23—2384-20—Tyabji D and Co, Sarabhai Surajmal vs. Cumrudin Vallabhram and others, Shamrao M and H.

36-23—4073-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas vs. M. Chunilal and Co, N C Dalal.

38-23—4729-22—Thakoredas and Co, Bachoo Bhaidas vs. Velji Bhimsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

43-23—18-23—Captain and V. Morarji Sunderji vs. Gangada. Motilal, Bhaishanker K and G.

44-23—2131-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Biharilal Manalal and another vs. Bejnath Hurnandin and others, Captain and V.

46-23—In the Indian Arbitration, Amarchand and M, vs. Chaturbhuj Bhamanidas, Deokaran Mauji, Captain and V.

47-23—In the Indian Arbitration Act, Amarchand and M, vs. Tulsidas Morarji Deokaran Nanji, Captain and V.

FOR DIRECTIONS UNDER RULE 784.

5420-Ret 619—J. C. G. Boven, The Government of Bombay vs Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G. and Co. (

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

1030-23—Captain and V. Shambhuprasad Khedidas and another v. Mowji Madhav and others.

1289-22—Payne and Co., Vassanji Naranji and others v. Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1289-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co, v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

1373-21—Craigie B and C, Runchoddas Purshotam and Co. ,Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

1517-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

424-21—Dubash and Co , Maneckchand Jaichand v. Udamsey Ludha and another, in person.

1453-21—Captain and V. Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

1309-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damoder v. Hirji Keshavji and another Mulla and M.

1102-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co, v. Mahomed Essa Madraswala, Perreira and V.

1258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v. Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co.

729-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

169-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others, Malvi M R and Co, Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

1987-22—Chitnis K and M, Maneckji Dinshawji Cooper v T R Pratt Ltd and another, Mulla and M.

4567-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd. v. M R Sahat and others, M B Chothia, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

1187-23—Patell and S, Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulamhussein and others Judah and S.

1468-23—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

1644-23—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

1717-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Davar.

1903-23—Merwanji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

1968-23—Thakoredas and D, Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

1967-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lailu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

1962-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

1150-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

1159-23—Mulla and M. Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yonnas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No 53

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

278-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Yahejabhai Shaikh Abdul Kayani v Khoja Mahomed Hoosein Deshfully, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1187-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Nathubhai Bhukhandas v Bai Jekor widow, Jehangir G and B.

1309-23—Payne and Co., Sarabhai Surajmal and Co v Shah Chhabidas Vattinbhai, Khandwalla and Chh.

1372-23—Little and Co., Joseph Hurma and another v M B Mehta and Co., Khandwalla and Chh.

1788-23—Mulji Th and Co., Jumabhai Sheriff and Sons v Chhaganbhai Mehta, Payne and Co.

2070-23—Purnanand C and J, Narsu Monji v M P De Andrade, Andrade and Co.

705-23—Mulla and M, Sorabji Rustomji Patell v Pirojshaw Sorabji Mehenti, Chitnis K and M.

1328-23—Madhowji and Co., Jivraj Dayal v. Pragji Mohanji Kothari, Mulla and M.

810-23—Little and Co., J C Gammon (Bombay) Ltd v Tyabally Camroodin Jariwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

1719-23—Paralker M and B, Anant Balwant Modak v Laxman Janardhan Pandit, Manilal and K.

1146-23—Khambatta and Co., Natha Gulab and Co., v Shamsoodin Sadrudin Syed and others, Vachha and Co.

1566-23—M B Chothia, Lakhmichand Khetsey Poonja, v Abdul Haji Habib Khan, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2017-23—Malvi M R and Co., Jaswantrai Churamani, Dinanath and Co., Wadia G and Co.

2033-23—G B Pandia, Hajarimal Mehtaji and Co v Atmaram Keraba Mantri, Sukh tanker and G.

2103-23—Jhavery and Co, Kursondas Ramji v Jeramdas Tricumdas, Thakoredas and D.

2193-23—Dikshit M and Co, Raja Valji v Dorabji Rustomji Todywalla, Payne and Co.

1980-23—Jhavery and Co, Bai Khatijabai v Cassumji Adamji and others.

1438-23—Amin and D, Patel Mangalbhai Nasurbhai v Patel Parbhudas Trambhai and another, Manilal and K. Shah and C.

1928-23—Purnanand C and J, Keshavji Premji v Ghelabhai Coorji, Amarchand and M.

1304-23—Mulla and M, Pragji Mohanji Kothare v Bhawanji Shivji, Madhowji and Co.

1965-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latif Usman v Mahomed Hassum Ayub Merwanji K and Co.

1229-23—Pandia and Co, Bai Radhabai v Tarachand Ghaushamdas, Malvi M R and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1297-23—Rustomji and G, Vithaldas Bhikhabhai and Co. v Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Dharamsy D and Co.

1700-23—Judah and S, Oosman Jusab, v Dada Jusab, Mohite and P.

1985-23—Craigie B and C, Galbraith and Grant Ltd v K N Shroff, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2117-23—Patell and P, Premsukhdas Uderam and another v Sadasukh Raghunath, N C Dalal.

2241-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and another v Goculdas Damoder, Mehta L and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1420-23—Purnanand C and J, Gulabchand Jethabhai v Manilal Jethabhai and another, Jhavery and Co.

1122-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga widow v Khubchand Sarupchand Shah and Co.

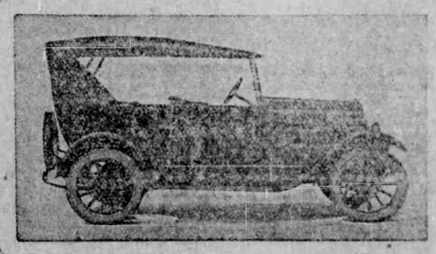
1611-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga widow v Dossabhai Cursetji Sunawalla, Captain and V.

1627-23—Motichand and D, Valliji Jiwaji and another v Syed Ebrahim Syed Mahomed, N D Bhatt.

2121-23—Thakoredas and Co, Purshotamdas Jamnadas Choksey v Gamanlal Chunilal Lahiwalla, Purnanand C and J.

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MAHIKANTHA CHIEFS' ANNUAL GATHERING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SADRA (MAHI KANTHA), Sept. 30.

The Mahi Kantha Chiefs' annual gathering has been holding its session this year under the presidentship of Colonel Mosse, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, from the 26th September. The attendance of the Chiefs has not been as large as was expected, owing to certain reasons, however, in comparison was that of past years it is fairly large, and a further rise is yet expected in the last days of the sitting.

The first work to hand was the round of Tennis Tournaments, both by the College Kumars and Chiefs. The College Kumars started first, and yesterday evening was played out the College Tennis Final round between K. S. Jubarsinhji of Galoda and K. S. Sursinhji of Kadoli, in which the former won, and carried off the Jaiji Tennis Cup. As for the Chiefs' Tennis Final, which began this morning, a very exciting contest was witnessed between Rao Saheb Hemirsinh of Polo and K. S. Jorawarsinh of Verabar on one side, and the minor Thakores—K. S. Mohobatsinhji of Ghodasar and K. S. Jaswantsinhji of Magodi on the other. The play continued to be engaging all the time; all the points were hotly contested, and amidst the cheering claps of the audience, it was drawn to a close in favour of the minor Thakores of Ghodasar and Magodi.

Sports tournaments apart, we had yet another field of equal excitement, if not more, of rifle-shooting, yesterday morning. There were twenty entries on the role, out of which Colonel Mosse, the President of the gathering, won the Carter Challenge Cup for rifle-shooting by 47 marks out of a total of 48, taking all the bulls and one centre. Mr. W. I. King was a good second. From among the College student competitors, the minor Thakore of Ghodasar, K. S. Mohobatsinhji, received the highest number of marks, and won the Danta Rifle-shooting Cup.

A Pudukotah message of September 30 says:—It is understood that orders have been passed appointing an Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, in the place of Residents and Political Agents. The first Agent under the new arrangement is understood to be Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., who will have charge of the States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukotah, Baganapalle and Sandur from 1st October.—A.P.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The depression over the Central Provinces yesterday has practically disappeared and the monsoon has been active only in Burma and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, United Provinces and east of Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Central India, east and south-east Madras. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Punjab, Mysore and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Akyab two, Myitkyina one, Benares two, Mussooree one and a half, Simla one, Dharampur two, Sutna one, Pendra three, Madura two, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore one and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in the United Provinces.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 400 miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at 13 hours 48 minutes yesterday.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The United Provinces, central circle 28th September, 1923:—The prospects of sugarcane, cotton and rice are normal. Beneficial general rain has been received. The rabi cultivation is in progress.

Bihar and Orissa 29th September 1923:—The prospects of paddy and sugarcane are fair but the outturn will depend very largely on the rainfall of the next week.

Bengal 29th September 1923:—The rainfall during the week was generally slight. More rain is needed for the winter paddy and for the sowing of jute in some districts. The prospects of standing crops are fairly favourable.

The Punjab 28th September:—Slight rain in south east and parts of north has been beneficial to the standing crops and for preparation of rabi seed bed. More rain is wanted. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands.

Assam, October 1st:—The outrun of autumn rice, tea and jute and the prospects of winter rice, sugarcane and cotton are normal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	29.846 inches
Temperature of Air	..	86.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	74.6 "
Dew Point	..	71.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	70.6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky being represented by 10)	..	3.0
Rain or snow	..	miles 111
Fall of Rain	..	inches 0.00
Total fall during month	..	0.00
Do. do. year	..	77.56
Departure from average fall up to the end of 2nd Oct.	..	0.00

Maximum temperature of Air .. 85.6

Minimum do. do. .. 74.4

General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight .. WNW, SSE, WNW, NW, NNW.

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. miles 111

Fall of Rain .. .. inches 0.00

Total fall during month 0.00

Do. do. year 77.56

Departure from average fall up to the end of 2nd Oct. 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Staff	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Staff
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	5	6 36	24 10	6	13 40	5 7
		18 59	23 11			
Sat.	6	7 56	25 8	6	1 16	19 0
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 5
S.	7	8 48	26 8	7	2 10	18 3
	Oct.	21 3	26 5		15 31	18 2
M.	8	9 31	27 3	8	3 11	17 4
		21 54	27 9		15 48	16 9
Tu.	9	10 4	25 1	9	20 10	18 1
		22 3	25 4		8 48	16 11
W.	10	10 42	24 5	10	20 6	18 9
		23 55	24 10		10 7	1 6
Th.	11	11 37	23 9	11	22 3	19 4
		24 7			12 20	24 5

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta an application for bail was made on behalf of the Editor and the Printer of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika", a vernacular daily of Calcutta, who had been arrested on Saturday on a charge of sedition. The Public Prosecutor opposed the application which was rejected. (A. P.)

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895 × 135 Plain & studded	920 × 120 Plain
(Tubes at Rs. 8 each)	820 × 135 Plain
820 × 120 Plain & studded	

At Rs. 25/- Each.

26 × 2⅜ : 26 × 2¼ : 26 × 2½

(Note—Tubes 26 × 2¼ At Rs. 4 Each)

SOLIDS

At Rs. 75/- Each.

720	Rim	× 100	-	28 Rim	× 3½
720	,,	× 110	-	34 ,,	× 5
751	,,	× 100	-	30 ,,	× 4
741	,,	× 100	-	30 ,,	× 5
771	,,	× 100	-	37 ,,	× 5
771	,,	× 110	-		

Discounts on both Pneumatic and Solids for Quantities, Prices, Ex-Depot, Sewree

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (INDIA), LTD.,

(INCORPORATED IN GWALIOR.)

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ADULT EDUCATION.

EDUCATIONAL CENTRES ADVOCATED.

A meeting which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the education of Bombay and especially by the professors and educationists of the different colleges and schools of the city was held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall on Monday evening with the object of forming an "Adult Education Association." The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presided.

The Chairman in a brief speech outlined the scope of adult education in the city and said it should contain vocational as well non-vocational subjects. Then the medium of instruction should not necessarily be confined to English but should extend to the use of the vernaculars. Even Sanskrit too, if that was desired and practicable, should be included. He suggested the opening of centres of educational activities for the present in urban and industrial areas and later on in rural districts. Their work required, however, men and money and he hoped the Government, the University and local bodies like the Municipality and others would come to their aid with monetary help. In a work of this nature, he reminded, teachers should be sympathetic, imaginative and resourceful and capable of utilizing the local environment for educational purpose and acting as comrades and fellow students, as their aim was to turn out good citizens imbued with democratic ideas. He also deprecated the idea of enforcing certain 'select' subjects upon the students for which they had no liking but to give a free choice to the students to select their own subjects.

Professor P. A. Wadia then submitted the following report of the activities of the Educational Committee appointed last year for the purpose of promoting adult education.

THE ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

The success with which the movement for the education of adults has been attended in all Western countries attracted the attention of a few thoughtful people in Bombay, and an informal meeting of a few friends was held in March 1922, at the house of Principal John Mackenzie, and the idea of making an experiment in this direction in Bombay cit met with a very favourable response

A larger Committee was accordingly forme for the purpose of discussing the idea in detail with Dr. Harold Mann as the chairman, and Principal Mackenzie as secretary. It was felt, and the feeling became stronger, in the meetings of this Committee, that there was large field for educational work on the University level amongst important sections of the people living in Bombay city, that amongst the clerks and other subordinates working in Commercial firms, in Banks, in Government offices like the Secretariat, the Post and Telegraph Departments, the High Court, and also amongst the men employed in Railway Workshops and in other Factories, there might be very many people who had no opportunity of receiving University education, and who might have a desire for knowledge, for information, and for culture. The first thing therefore before the Committee was to find out there was a real need amongst such people for culture, and it was agreed to make an experiment by announcing the readiness of the Committee to form and conduct a few classes or study-circles, the subjects selected were such as would enable those who too advantage of them to take an intelligent interest in the civic and political affairs of their own country, and to fit them for taking their own place in civic and public life. Classes were accordingly announced in July 1922, providing for the teaching of Economics, of Indian Administration, and forms of Government, and for a literary subject like Browning's Poems. The work was conducted by purely voluntary services on the part of some of the professors connected with the Bomba colleges.

The classes which the Committee was prepared to arrange were announced in the papers and they brought together 12 to 15 people on an average to each class. The classes were held in the evening time after office hours, mostly in the Bombay University Buildings Encouraged by this success the provisional Committee in the term commencing November 1922 announced the formation of fresh classes. Preliminary meetings were arranged for the publicity of the work, and eventually classes were formed, one in the general principles of Economics held in the Bombay University Buildings, and conducted by Prof. C. N. Vakil another on the same subject held in the Parel Workingmen's Institute, and conducted by Prof. R. M. Joshi. Principal Mackenzie conducted a class in Psychology in the Servant of India Society's Home at Girgaum. Prof P. A. Wadia conducted a study-circle in th Y. M. C. A. Reynold's Road Branch on th principles of Democracy.

These classes were attended on an averag by 12 to 15 people. They were held in different parts of the city like Girgaum, Byculla and Parel, so as to suit the convenience the people attending them. And those wh attended the classes were required to pay nominal fee of one rupee as a token of thei earnestness and interest in the work.

The experiment has been continued by th Provisional Committee for the current yea beginning with July 1923. The Committee ha arranged two classes on the principles Economics, one in the University Buildings and one at Parel, a class in the economi history of India in the British period held in the premises of the "Times of India" Building, and for the benefit of the subordinate staff of the "Times of India" Press. Two more classes have been arranged, one on Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" in St. Xavier's College premises, and another especially for the benefit of adult ladies in the Lamington Road Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and conducted by a lady graduate of our University.

The classes this year have been attended by larger numbers than before, each class on an average by 20 to 25 people. The Committee has felt that the maximum number which could be conveniently admitted to any one class should not be more than 25, as the idea underlying the formation of these classes is not that of turning them into a series of formal lectures, but that of organising circles of a limited number of people, where there might be opportunities for a free exchange of views between the teacher and his pupils on the various problems considered.

Thus the Committee's experiment this year has met with a fair amount of success. Everyone of the classes arranged has been attended by the maximum number of people that it can take in, and even the class for adult ladies, which was organized as an experiment for the first time, has met with a fairly favourable response. The Committee feel that as more publicity is given to its work, and as its activities become better known, there will be larger and larger numbers willing to take advantage of such facilities for acquiring culture and information as the Committee can provide.

The Provisional Committee now thinks that the time has come for putting its activities on a formal basis, and they have accordingly called together a formal meeting of friends and sympathisers for the formation of an Association to be called "The Adult Educational Association of Bombay."

Its object is to provide higher education on a broad and liberal basis for men and women engaged in earning their living. It proposes to carry out this object by ascertaining the needs of workers in regard to higher education, by arousing interest amongst them in higher education, and by providing through proper teachers lectures and discussion classes in subjects in which workers are already interested, or in which an interest can be created amongst them.

The work for the present is conducted by means of purely voluntary services on the part of the Professors connected with the Bombay Colleges and others; the subjects selected, and which have created interest, have been partly literary, but mainly bearing directly or indirectly on present day economical and political life, and the instruction imported and the discussion carried on have been so far through the medium of English. The Committee has been successful in securing the cooperation of Professors of Colleges and also of the University in its work, and there is no doubt that as the Association becomes better known it will secure the cooperation of business firms and the Commercial Community generally in this work. In a city like Bombay with its increasing population there is ample scope for successful work in the direction of Adult Education, and even if the Association that is about to come into existence continues to do its work on the somewhat unambitious lines on which the present Provisional commitee is carrying it on, it will have justified its existence.

Hitherto the Commmittee has carried on its work without any financial resources at its command. The Association, about to be formed, enters on its work with better prospects financially in the shape of a donation of Rs. 1,000 from the N. M. Wadia Charities, and though much larger Funds may be needed for the carrying out of a more ambitious programme in a city like Bombay involving the organisation of a paid body of teachers who might receive some recognition of their services in the shape of honoraria, the Provisional Committee trust that an Association like this will never be prevented from extending its work by a lack of financial resources.

RESOLUTION.

Dr. Harold Mann then moved: "That this meeting of friends and sympathisers resolve to form themselves into an Association and that the Association is hereby formed, to be called "The Adult Education Association of Bombay."

Dr. Mann said a tremendous body of people were anxious to gain knowledge but for various reasons they were debarred from realising their desire. In Poona, especially he knew a number of men who were thirsty for knowledge and yet they had no means of getting it. He was therefore glad that Bombay had taken the lead and started an association to impart knowledge for those who were anxious to have it. He however emphasised one fundamental fact that in imparting knowledge they should not lose sight of the important point that their ideal was to turn out better citizens rather than wiser citizens who, by attending their classes, would appreciate the true principles of democracy and understand true economy.

Professor Hamley seconded the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

Rules and bye laws in regard to the association were approved and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NAVSARI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 29.

A huge Parsi gathering was held on the 28th instant to celebrate the anniversary of the late Edulji Burjorji Mulla, whose well-directed charities have been a boon to the Parsis of Navsari. The late Edulji Mulla was a very religious man with simple habits, a broad outlook on life and a generous heart. There are many students who receive help by way of school and college fees, and books from the Mulla Fund. Mr. Dadachanji of Bombay spoke at great length on the magnanimity and the simple ways of the late Mr. Mulla and on the duty of remembering the dead. Messrs. Byramji Desai and Sohrabji M. Desai deserve the gratitude of the community for efficiently managing the Mulla Fund. Gold medals were presented to Messrs. Chacha, Munshi and Tavadia for getting a large number of marks in Avesta-Pahalvi at the Matric Examination respectively for the last three years, while silver medals were given away to Messrs. Kadra and Dastu as prizes for an Elocution competition.

MURDER.

Last evening the body of a Mochi's daughter (aged about 12) was found from a pool of dirty water near a brick-factory in close vicinity of the Tata Anglo-Vernacular School. It is believed that she was murdered by some ruffian for the ornaments worth about Rs. 8 on her person. Police investigation is going on. Of late the town and surrounding villages suffer from the pest of able-bodied vagabonds who ostentatiously live on begging but are, as a matter of fact, a menace to the life and property of the public. It is time the police took strong steps to purge the city of this pest.

The Parsi holiday for remembering all the dead of the world from the beginning of the world up-to-date took place yesterday when the Parsis flocked in great numbers near the Tower of Silence where, according to an old custom ceremonies for the dead were performed. Through the enthusiasm of the present Managing Committee the place has been made a fit resting-place for the dead by a beautiful garden in the compound.

TODDY LICENSES.

The Parsis have this time refused to take licenses of most of the toddy and liquor shops in the auction as the Government did not take any steps to relieve them from their anomalous position in which they were placed and to which they had drawn the attention of the Government.

An influentially signed requisition is being sent to the President of the Poona City Municipality calling upon him to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Poona City and Cantonment to protest against the Kenya decision.

The Sukkur Municipality which recently declared Tilak death anniversary day as a Municipal holidays, decided by an overwhelming majority on 30th September in a special meeting that as a mark of reverence for Mahatma Gandhi his birthday, 2nd October be every year observed as a Municipal holiday and Municipal office, schools etc., be closed on that day.

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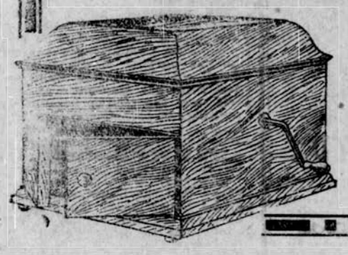
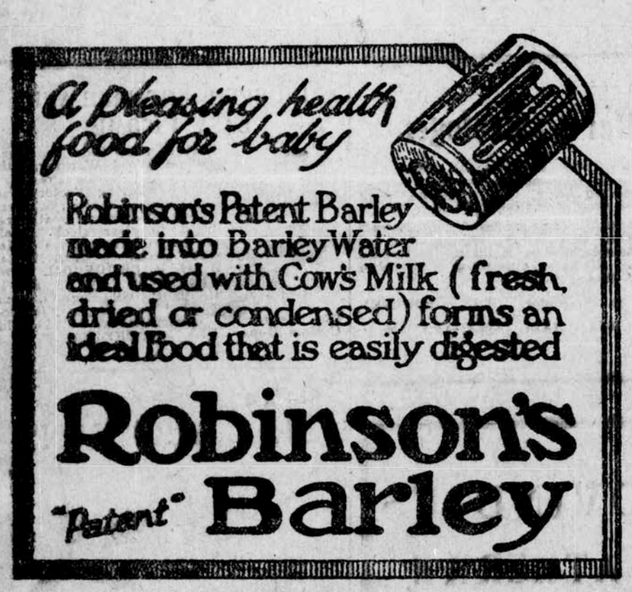


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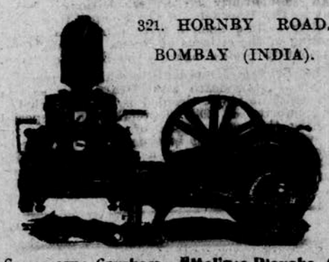
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